

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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FRENCH PLAN VAST COTTON AREA ON NIGER

Trans-Saharan Railway to
Connect With 1,500,000
Acre Enterprise

GREAT IRRIGATION WORKS UNDERTAKEN

100,000 Tons of Cotton a Year
Is Aim of Engineers in
French West Africa

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A vast cotton-raising enterprise, involving extensive irrigation works, to be connected up with the projected trans-Saharan railway from Algiers to Timbuktu is being put in operation by the French authorities in the Niger Valley of French Sudan. This project, which is expected eventually to compare in extent and value with that of the Nile delta, embraces more than 1,500,000 acres of cotton, yielding annually 100,000 tons. Within the same tract, some 700,000 acres will be growing rice and producing 300,000 tons in a year. These facts are given in a report now made public by E. Bédier, Inspector of Hydraulic Agriculture in French West Africa.

In 1925 the Governor-General of French West Africa, J. Carde, decided to commence experiments in the Niger valley between Bamako and the lake area by Timbuktu. The first part of the work was to be the construction of a barrage just below Bamako and an addition canal some 15 miles in length. This work is practically completed, the cost being two and a half times less than was estimated when the project was accepted in 1925.

60 Miles of Embankment
The second undertaking is the making of an embankment more than 60 miles in length following roughly the left bank of the Niger and having a width of about 30 feet, for the region along here is subjected periodically to floods bringing destruction of the natives' crops.

These two efforts at controlling the Niger are but little more than experiments on which to go ahead with the complete program of Governor-General Carde. In 10 years, however, M. Bédier foresees all French cotton needs being supplied from the Niger Valley.

Balancing Egyptian Crop
About the same time that the British have been intensifying their cotton interests in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the French have been preparing their plans for future cotton wealth. Of historical interest, also, is the fact that in 1920 the French changed the name of the Niger Valley district from Upper Senegal-Niger to French Sudan.

French West Africa is about the size of the United States. It is divided into eight principal colonies, of which Niger is the largest and French Sudan comes second. In population the Upper Volta is first and the French Sudan is second with some 2,500,000 native inhabitants and 200,000 whites. The Governor-General is responsible for the administration of the whole of French West Africa and a Lieutenant-Governor is at the head of each colony. French Sudan is bounded on the north by the thinly defined southern boundary of Algeria, on the west by Mauritania and French Guinea, on the south by the Ivory Coast and the Upper Volta, and on the east by the colony of Niger.

Projects for Desert Railway
French Sudan has within its frontiers about two-thirds of the Niger River, the remainder passing into British Nigeria before finding its way to the sea in the Gulf of Guinea. Bamako is the chief town of French Sudan. It has a population of 15,000. It is connected by railway with Dakar, a town on the Atlantic Ocean. Dakar is the seat of the Governor-General.

Timbuktu on the Niger also is in French Sudan and is a point likely to figure much in the news of the next few years, for it is expected that the Trans-Saharan Railway from Algiers may make Timbuktu its most important southern goal. This would put the Niger Valley and the anticipated cotton harvests within a week's journey of France. Small steamboats ply up and down the Niger River today, and Bamako is in wireless communication with Paris. The natives raise ground-nuts, corn, rice, cotton, and cattle. Their industries number pottery and weaving. The largest native race, in French Sudan is the Bambara, which numbers a round million.

QUICK RESPONSE MADE TO APPEAL FOR BRITISH MINERS

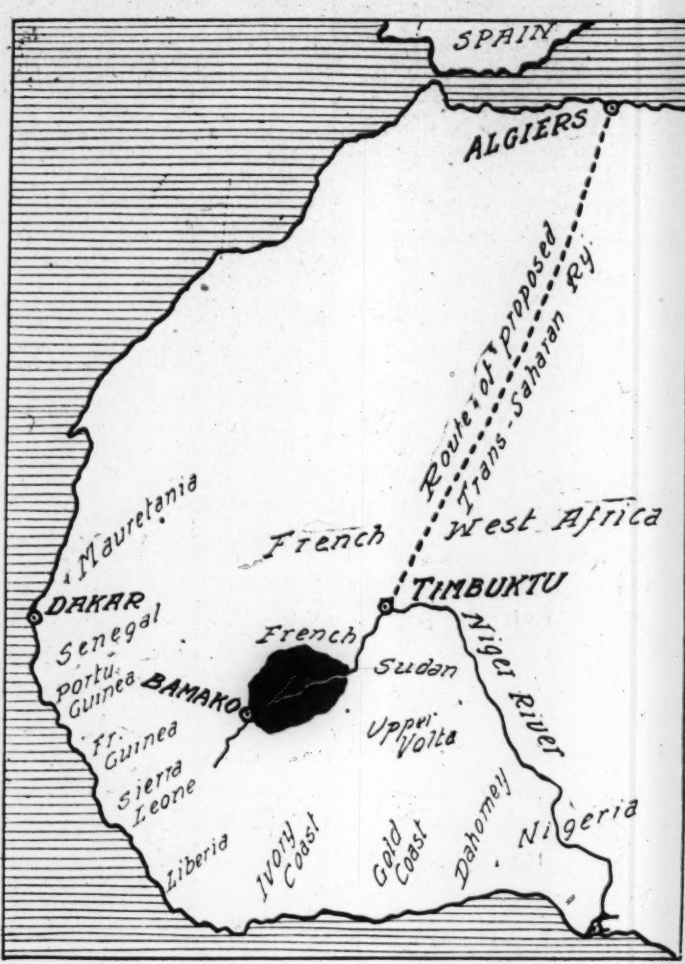
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Prince of Wales's appeal for the Lord Mayor's Fund for Distressed Miners had an immediate response, including £30,000 from Lady Houston, widow of a millionaire shipowner, and £25,000 from Lord Rothmere, the newspaper magnate.

As the Government doubles every sum subscribed to this fund, these two gifts alone mean £110,000 for alleviation of distress in stricken areas.

When the Prince's message was published the fund amounted to a little over £200,000. Today it is £315,000.

Africa's Vast New Cotton Area



SITE OF IRRIGATION SCHEME
Solid Black Portion of Map Shows Projected Cotton Fields on Banks of River Niger in French Sudan, Soon to Transform Flood-Ridden Section of Interior of Africa into Scene of Thriving New Industry.

Air Rescue Work Unites Peoples in Afghan Crisis

French, Germans and Turks
Carried to Safety by
British Airmen

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Royal Air Force, after carrying into safety 20 women and children from the British Legation at rebel-besieged Kabul, later lent its services, with corresponding daring, in the rescue operations for a number of other nationalities similarly endangered. In accordance with requests made here by representatives of the powers concerned, 28 women and children, including the nieces of the French Minister, M. Reil, relatives of German professors and engineers and the wives of the Turkish military mission to Afghanistan, were successfully carried to Peshawar on Christmas Eve.

The operations were continued next day and the day after, 48 more being taken. It is known that the British have been to have been recently purchased by Amanullah, co-operating in carrying the families from the Italian Legation. More than half the foreign women and children have been evacuated and arrangements have been made for taking the remainder.

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Air Minister, describing the operations in the press here, says: "I know not how this adventure of skill, precision and daring strikes your readers. To me it is further evidence of the reconciliation of Europe. Ten years after the war the French and Germans sit side by side in British machines looking down on the Khyber—to safety and, I hope, a happy Christmas. The new Persian whom you have so well described is not only a knight valiant who succors women and children in distress. He is also a messenger of peace and good will who, on Christmas eve, brings together former enemies."

The Manchester Guardian, after stating that the "danger is not based," continues: "Rarely, perhaps, has a grave danger to European representatives and families in a remote community been so quietly met and so swiftly countered. Probably the tight place in which the British Legation found itself caused less anxiety at home because, owing to scanty news, it was not realized until over. For the British Minister to have been out of completely surrounded for three days by fighting fanatics, in the place where British troops were once besieged, is an incident not readily paralleled in British diplomatic records in recent times—not indeed since so triumphant a means of relief was at hand."

Kabul Situation Easier
NEW DELHI, India (P)—The removal of women and children from Kabul, Afghanistan, apparently has been effected just in time to escape the snowfall, since latest advices indicate that the airfield at British Afghan capital is two feet deep in snow and that no more flying is possible.

Unconfirmed reports from Peshawar indicate that King Amanullah may try to remove his government to Kandahar and attempt a strong offensive against his enemies in the spring.

The British Legation was in direct wireless communication with India and legation officials were in direct touch with the Afghan Government. The situation at Kabul was said to be definitely easier. All was well at Kandahar, no more fighting being reported.

GIFT FOR LABORATORIES
PITTSBURGH (P)—Laboratories to cost approximately \$500,000 will be erected at the medical center of the University of Pittsburgh through a contribution by Dr. and Mrs. Ogden M. Edwards Jr. It is announced. They will be known as the laboratories of applied science.

GOLF CLUBS GET SHARE OF TAXES TO BE REFUNDED

Many Benefit as Well as Big
Corporations as Shown on
Annual Treasury List

WASHINGTON (P)—The Treasury's annual list of tax refunds, covering the fiscal year ending last June 30, when \$142,393,567 in illegally and erroneously collected taxes was returned to 168,501 individuals and corporations, has made its appearance.

The list, made public by the House Committee on Expenditures, carried only those refunds over \$500 and included claim allowances on income, capital stock, sales and estate taxes collected for 1928 and prior years. Insurance companies, mills, industrial corporations, and rich estates were numerous in the list where large refunds were involved, while many golf clubs and thousands of individuals appeared in the smaller categories.

Ten refunds amounted to more than \$1,000,000 with the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., receiving the largest amount—\$6,213,508. The American Tobacco Company and subsidiaries of New York were next with \$4,270,053.

Among those receiving more than \$1,000,000 were the Federal Shipbuilding Company, Kearney, N. J., \$3,654,239; estate of Margaret Olivia Sage, New York, \$1,618,939; Swift & Co., Chicago, \$1,496,631; the Texas Company, Houston, \$1,336,507; estate of Peter C. Brooks, Boston, \$1,368,826; United Fuel & Gas Company, Inc., Charleston, W. Va., \$1,235,962; and the estate of Verner Zevala Reed, Denver, \$1,222,383.

Although a total of \$130,000,000 was made available for tax refunds this fiscal year, a deficiency estimate of \$75,000,000 recently was transmitted to Congress by President Coolidge to cover more claims, bringing the total to be returned by next June 30 to \$205,000,000. While these refunds will not be made public until next year, John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, recently declared on the floor of the House that the United States Steel Corporation would receive more than \$15,000,000 of the total and that if settlements on additional claims were made on the same basis that corporation would be returned almost \$30,000,000 more.

Among those receiving more than \$500,000 in refunds last year were the Philadelphia Electric Company, \$999,936; estate of John J. Emery, Philadelphia, \$927,766; American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, \$945,342; McClellan-Marshall Construction Company, Pittsburgh, \$874,255; estates of Henry Clay Frick, Pittsburgh, \$802,720; Miami Copper Company, New York, \$875,000; John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, \$738,695; Wilson & Co., Chicago, \$678,173; Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., Boston, \$684,205; Estate of Henry B. Endicott, Boston, \$546,599; Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, Boston, \$516,446; Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, Philadelphia, \$545,962; Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, \$555,926; Cities Service Company, New York, \$692,928; Estate of Oliver H. Payne, New York, \$557,246; and the United States Fertilizing Company, New York, \$558,457.

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LABOR DEMAND CENTERS ABOUT BEST WORKERS

Increased Output Per Man
Found to Lead to Hiring
of Still More Men

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Improved methods of production resulting in a larger output by the employee have not as a rule resulted in reducing the number of employees, but, on the contrary, in multiplying them, reported Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Cornell University, to a joint meeting here of the American Economic Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Factory unemployment in the past few years has been caused much more by loss of markets, Professor Slichter found, than by changes in factory methods. Where the worker's output had increased least, unemployment was most general.

"Between 1919 and 1927 the number of factory workers in the United States decreased about 35 per cent, but the number of factory workers in 1927 was only 10 per cent less than in 1919," he said. "During most of 1928 factory employment has been below that of 1927. The total decrease in the number during the last eight years has been slightly in excess of 1,000,000."

"It seems reasonably certain that unemployment at the present time is greater than at any time since 1922. I am inclined to believe that the 700,000 is nearer the truth than 3,000,000, as some have said. No one, however, knows what the amount is. In fact it is not even absolutely certain that unemployment has increased."

"The remarkable thing about the shrinkage in factory and railroad employment is that it has not been caused by a drop in production. On the contrary, it has occurred despite a substantial increase in physical output."

Workers Produce More
"It is evident that the increase in production has been accompanied by a remarkable increase in output per worker. In manufacturing for example this increase was about 35 per cent between 1919 and 1927, in mining about 27 per cent and in railroad about 10 per cent."

"The industries in which the greatest increase in per capita output has occurred are in the list of those in which there has been displacement of labor. The greatest increase in per capita output occurred in 1919 and 1927 occurred in manufacturing of rubber. In this industry the product per worker increased 139 per cent. The number of persons employed in rubber manufacturing, however, did not decrease at all. On the contrary it increased 12 per cent."

"The next largest increase in output per worker was in automobile manufacturing. Each worker in this industry produced about twice as much in 1927 as in 1919. Nevertheless the number of workers employed in the industry increased by 24 per cent. Boot and shoe manufacturing was the only industry in which the number of workers employed decreased in per capita output, but the number of workers employed in the industry increased by 2 per cent."

What Helps Employment
"Among the industries where the increase in output per worker has been greatest, the increase in employment has been most general, and among the industries where the in-

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Iowa Plans Highway as Tribute to Dvorak

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

McGregor, Ia., has been registered with the Iowa Highway Commission. It signifies a movement to honor the memory of Anton Dvorak with a highway that will pass through Spillville, the Bohemian community where the composer wrote part of the "New World Symphony."

It also will run along the beautiful Turkey River from which he is declared to have received inspiration for the world-famous "Humoresque," and will link northwestern Iowa and southeastern Minnesota. It will follow the river from Cresco, Ia., to Preston, Minn., according to the plans, and pass the house in Spillville where Dvorak and his family lived.

NEW COMPANY GETS CREAM OF SHORT WAVES

40 of 70 Commercial Channels
to Universal, Puts
New Rival in Field

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission assigned 531 of the 639 short-wave channels in the "trans-continental band" between 1500 and 6000 kilocycles, after a year's study, 40 of the 70 commercial channels going to the Universal Wireless Communication Company, which plans a nationwide radio network, with 110 cities already linked up.

The commission's action practically puts the final touch to the body's constructive steps and marks the culmination of the revaluation of short waves, which were at first relegated to amateurs on the assumption that they were commercially worthless.

At the same time it raises many new problems by creating in the Universal Wireless company a third great communications system, in rivalry with the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies and unleashes speculation as to whether this means a price cut in telegrams and messages, or whether the Radio and Postal Telegraph companies will have no choice, it is explained, since Section 17 of the Radio Act forbids mergers of wire and radio companies, despite the fact that the Radio and Postal Telegraph companies have radio service is the ruling policy.

Must Act At Once
Strict conditions are imposed on the Universal Wireless corporation. Ten stations in 10 cities must be completed by Dec. 31, 1929; 2 additional each month thereafter, 110 stations in 110 cities to be completed and in operation Dec. 31, 1931.

The Universal service will be in competition with telegraph companies affiliated with the Radio Corporation of America and the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. Applications for channels by the latter companies were held over by the commission "for further consideration."

It is proposed to raise funds for the building through membership in the association, and efforts are now being made to interest philanthropically inclined persons in it.

The first building, according to plans, would have 25 three and four-room apartments, the rent for which would not exceed one-eighth of the income of the mother company. It is proposed to raise funds for the building through membership in the association, and efforts are now being made to interest philanthropically inclined persons in it.

Mrs. Climenko, in describing the aims of the organization, stressed the desirability of working mothers being able to keep their children at home.

"The working mother," she said, "does not want to be an object of charity. She is self-respecting and usually is ambitious, especially for her children. She may not be particularly gifted in the arts and may perhaps have been trained beyond the rôle of housekeeper and mother. But she is hard working and conscientious."

"Under present conditions she must place her children—her chief incentive for getting ahead—in the hands of society. Moreover, the housing of her children in a public institution means that she can see them only at intervals and must depend on a ready-made formula for their upbringing. The association hopes to obviate this, believing that it is very necessary that she be able to live with her children."

**TARIFF AUTONOMY
GRANTED TO CHINA**
SHANGHAI (P)—China's new treaties with Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal, the texts of which have been made public, all grant tariff autonomy to China.

Portugal and Denmark give up extraterritorial rights beginning in 1930. Advices from Nanking stated that a treaty on tariffs with Spain was to be signed at once.

EMERGES FROM CANDLE AGE
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
JERUSALEM—Nazareth, within a year, will emerge from the kerosene lamp and candle age. The town's members have just signed an agreement with the Ruthenburg Electric Corporation to bring current from Haifa before the end of 1929.

League's Part in Stopping War in South America Told by Briand

Acceptance of Its Advice
by Bolivia and Paraguay
Re-enforces Its Prestige

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

GENEVA—Aristide Briand's letter to members of the Council of the League explaining the steps which he took as its acting president in the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute reveals how closely M. Briand on his return to Paris kept in touch with the respective Governments of the United States, the Argentine and the Latin-American members of the Council in order to co-ordinate the efforts of all parties who were working for peace.

From this it may be assumed that if the crisis had not been settled, the Council of the League would have appealed to the United States and to the South American states who are members of the League, to isolate the conflict by severing financial and economic relations with the quarrelling states. For they would have broken not only the Covenant of the League, but their moral obligations to renounce war under the Kellogg Pact, for the signing of this treaty, which conveys the intention to ratify, undoubtedly implies a moral obligation to observe it.

Effect of Kellogg Pact
Without pushing the argument too far, it is felt here that since the Council's efforts to preserve peace had throughout the approval of the United States, states which break the Kellogg Pact, even at the present stage, may expect to find themselves up against joint pressure by the League and the United States for the prevention of war.

The Bolivian-Paraguayan incident, therefore, is regarded as affording additional reason for early ratification of the Kellogg Pact by all concerned, for if the pact has moral significance in the present circumstance, how much more weight would it have after ratification?

States Recognize League's Authority
It is interesting to note that all through the exchange of notes the Latin-American states recognized the authority of the League and (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Hotel for Working Mothers Planned, to Unite Families

Apartment to Rent for Eighth
Woman's Income, Or-
ganizers Say

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Widowed and Working Mothers' Equity Association has just been organized here to erect an apartment hotel for so-called "underprivileged" working mothers and children. The scheme of the organizers is to build a home wherein such mothers and their children may be united and live in comfortable apartments at rentals which they can afford. Mrs. Rose Climenko, of 1 Virginia Place, Brooklyn, is fostering the scheme, assisted by Mrs. Darwin Hecht, also of Brooklyn.

The aim of the organizers, as announced at their first meeting, is ultimately to establish a chain of similar apartment buildings.

The first building, according to plans, would have 25 three and four-room apartments, the rent for which would not exceed one-eighth of the income of the mother occupying it. It is proposed to raise funds for the building through membership in the association, and efforts are now being made to interest philanthropically inclined persons in it.

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Tells of Peace Move



ARISTIDE BRIAND

MASSACHUSETTS MAY CUT TAX ON SMALL INCOMES

Reduction Believed Likely
to Be Embodied in Bill
to Legislature

Reduction in the Massachusetts state income tax on persons receiving small salaries is one of several tentative recommendations under consideration by a special commission on taxation established by the last Legislature, and is expected to be included in the commission's report to the Legislature.

Under the provisions of a bill discussed by the commission, the following legislation in regard to incomes would be recommended:

Tax on the first \$5000 of income or any part thereof, 1 per cent, as compared with the existing rate of 1 1/2 per cent.

Tax on the next \$5000 of income or any part thereof, 1 1/2 per cent; the same as the existing rate.

Tax on the next \$15,000 of income or any part thereof, 2 per cent, an increase of 1/2 of 1 per cent.

Tax on all income in excess of \$25,000, 3 per cent, an increase of 1 1/2 per cent over the present rate applying to salaries and earnings and a decrease of 3 per cent so far as it relates to interest and dividends. Seventy per cent of all the income taxes collected, according to taxation officials, is derived from the assessment against interest and dividends.

Another feature of the proposed recommendations is the proposal that 50 per cent of the income tax be paid at the time the return is made.

Paris Records Big Expansion; Budget Balances

Estimates of 1,000,000,000
Francs Show Large Increase
Over Those of Last Year

PARIS—Paris is well on the way to become Greater Paris, with a population of 4,500,000, a fact which is indicated by the city and department budgets and projects published now for the new year. The expansion and growth of the metropolis are constantly recorded.

Paris proper is a circular area settled in the heart of another circular territory given the name of the Seine department. This Seine department corresponds actually to Greater London or Greater New York. For the first time in the history of the Seine department the budget estimates exceed 1,000,000,000 francs. The figures show a large increase over last year, and it is found possible to balance the budget easily without new impositions.

The Municipal Council of Paris and the General Council of the Seine have worked out together ambitious schemes. The abolition of level crossings where feasible, the construction of 80,000 lodgings, the continuation of the underground railway system out into the suburbs and the building of a magnificent boulevard and underground electric line from Paris to St. Germain are planned. In Paris two underground companies, the Metropolitan and Nord-Sud, have amalgamated and have agreed to push 15 extensions beyond the walls of the city.

The construction of apartment houses will be carried out in conjunction with the application of the Loucheur housing law passed last July, by which the state agreed to give financial assistance to relieve the housing need.

Old fortifications are being pulled down to make way for imposing buildings, and from everywhere it comes news of the demolition of Paris' old-time head and the new Paris is busily expanding and bringing nearer the day when the city will be termed Greater Paris.

GARY ESTATE APPRAISED
NEW YORK (P)—An appraisal of the estate of Judge Elbert H. Gary, first-time head of the United States Steel Corporation, places its net value at \$12,938,072.23.

EDUCATE PUBLIC TO PROHIBITION, BOY'S PLAN SAYS

Almack Urges Better Knowl-
edge, Administration and
Respect for Law

ESSAY CONSIDERED FOR \$25,000 AWARD

Dry Leaders Differ in Opinion
as to Value of Mills' Prize
Suggestions

NEW YORK (P)—Malcolm D. Almack, of Palo Alto, Calif., author of the prohibition enforcement plan that won the \$5000 Durant prize offered to high schools, believes the three essentials of improving the effectiveness of the law are better knowledge of the law, greater respect for the law, and better administration of the law.

His plan was characterized by W. C. Durant, in a letter to the youth, as the work of a "clear, earnest mind." The boy's effort won for himself a check for \$1000 and for his school \$4000. The grand prize in the contest, \$25,000, went to Maj. Chester P. Mills, former Publicity Administrator of the New York District.

One hundred and ninety-four high schools were entered in the contest for the prize offered in such institutions. They represented 41 states and the District of Columbia, each school submitting one plan.

Has Seven Proposals
Almack's plan, approximately 1500 words long, was summarized by the boy in these seven proposals:

1—"Teach what the law is."

2—"Convince people that it is a good thing, and persuade them to support it."

3—"Provide a research division to study the effect and administration of the law."

4—"Lead people to co-operate in the enforcement of the law."

5—"Provide an efficient and well-organized body of enforcement officers."

6—"Improve the courts through specializing duties, adding to the number of judges and electing capable and honest persons."

7—"Adopt supplementary and enforcing legislation in all the states."

Almack stressed the economics of prohibition which he would teach in history, civics, economics and other school courses. He advocated that the history of prohibition be taught as a part of American history.

Economic and Social Benefits
Prohibition, he wrote, has these economic and social benefits:

"It prevents waste, makes labor more efficient, releases capital for productive enterprise, reduces the cost of government, and adds to savings. Money spent for liquor cannot be spent for the necessities of life. Prohibition reduces the worst kinds of crime, decreases poverty, prevents accidents, improves character, prevents sickness and insures better nourished children."

He proposed special training schools to teach enforcement officers the law, how to gather and present evidence, and, in general, how to enforce the law. The proposed federal research department would gather and disclose facts to "teach the people."

The results of his plan, he wrote, would "not only be better enforcement of prohibition, but greater respect for and obedience to all laws."

Congratulated by Durant
Mr. Durant, in a letter to Walter H. Nichols, principal of the Palo Alto High School, said that the three best school plans submitted were those of the leading contenders for the grand prize of \$25,000. The two in addition to Palo Alto's were submitted by high schools at Pawkusa, Okla., and Springfield, Mo.

In his letter to Almack, Mr. Durant wrote:

"Others will congratulate you on winning a prize of \$1000 for yourself and \$4000 for your school. Instead, I congratulate you on having the sound mind, the industry, the clear vision, the character, which produced this splendid answer to the challenge of lawlessness. These are things in life which money cannot pretend to buy or to reward."

In his letter to Mr. Nichols, Mr. Durant said:

"It is a singular and interesting coincidence that the best plan for enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment originated in the high school at Palo Alto, home of our next President. May it be an omen."

Boy

been less surprised had Mrs. Mills won the prize than he was at his own success.

The plan submitted by Mrs. Mills calls for the education of communities to the necessity of co-operation, more federal judges, more careful selection of prohibition agents, large bonds for manufacturers using alcohol, public reports by prohibition administrators, additional treaties to control smuggling and closer supervision of breweries and the withdrawal of sacramental wines.

"A Real Contribution"

WESTERVILLE, O. (P)—The Durant offer of \$25,000 prize for the best solution of the liquor problem was described as "a real contribution" by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, in a statement issued here.

He said he agreed with the solution offered by Maj. Chester P. Mills, winner of the prize, but indicated he likewise considered the "moulding of public opinion" and the education of the people as of much importance in the fight against alcohol.

Volstead Comments

ST. PAUL, Minn. (P)—Andrew J. Volstead said he was not particularly impressed by the Mills plan to make prohibition effective.

"Major Mills is entitled to a good deal of credit for not proposing a reorganization of the service," Mr. Volstead, author of the Federal Prohibition Enforcement Act, said. "Mr. Mills, now legal adviser of the northwest prohibition enforcement district, said the Prohibition Bureau already is operating along the same lines of stopping the source" outlined by Major Mills.

Called Andrews' Plan

NEW YORK (P)—Maurice Campbell, successor to Chester P. Mills as Prohibition Administrator of the New York District, said Major Mills' prize-winning enforcement plan was not new, but was actually formulated and put into operation by Lincoln C. Andrews, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy; probably rain, but not tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate winds, mostly southerly; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 35.
Southern New England: Rain tonight and probably Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh easterly winds, shifting to southerly Friday.
Northern New England: Cloudy, with rain or snow Friday and New Hampshire and Vermont. Northern New Hampshire and Maine: Light rain, with a slight warming in New Hampshire and western Maine tonight; moderate southeasterly winds.

Official Temperatures
(9 a. m. Standard time, 7th meridian)
Albany 32
Atlantic City 32
Boston 32
Buffalo 32
Calgary 26
Chicago 32
Cincinnati 32
Cleveland 32
Denver 32
Des Moines 32
Detroit 32
Eastport 32
Galveston 32
Hartford 32
Helena 32
Jacksonville 32
Kansas City 32
Los Angeles 58

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 11:55 a. m.
Height of water, 10.5 ft.
Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Special meeting, School Committee of the City of Boston, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7.
Illustrated lecture, by Arthur L. Sweetser on "Perspectives of Public Library of the City of Boston," lecture hall, Boston Public Library, 8.
Illustrated lecture on "Under Northern Lights," by Capt. Donald B. MacMillan, auspices Boston Club, for members only, 8.
Dinner, National Cash Register Company, Copley Plaza, 7.
Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch; Pals Club, Young Men's Club Room, 7; Fencing Club, Fencing Room, 7:30; Young Men's Club, 8; Young Men's Club, 8:30.
Annual banquet, Dorchester High School Alumni Association, Twentieth Century Club, 8:30.
Dinner meeting, Oakland Motor Company of New England, 8.
Dinner, Boston Latin School, class of 1928, 8.
Dinner, Savings Bank Club, Parker House, 8.
Dinner, National Lamp Works, Copley Plaza, 8:30.
Theaters
Copley—"Marigold," 8:30.
Fenway—"On Trial" (film), 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Royal Family," 8:15.
Repertory—"Alice in Wonderland," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; Glee Club of the Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10 a. m.
Annual Christmas Party, Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.
Music
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.
Exhibitions
Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Way—Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Free admission. No charge for admission. Natural history and ethnological exhibits. A large collection of North American articles, including some of rare value.
Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance. On special exhibition, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 11 o'clock. On special exhibition—Print Department: Etchings by Anders Zorn; prints by modern American, French and English artists. Forensic and scientific illustrations, embroideries and Kabyli jewelry. New Decorative Arts wing.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission free. On Wednesdays, from 1 to 4, with admission free.
Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway—Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Mayas art; by the Peabody Museum; water colors by Homer, Sargent, Hopper, Hopkinson, and others. Also special exhibit of recently acquired drawings by masters of various nationalities and periods.
B. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Free admission. Russian collection of jewelry, old damasks, brasses, etc. Old Dutch paintings by Byron B. Boyd; etchings of dogs by Marguerite Kirme.
Society of Arts and Crafts, 5 Park Street—Several varied exhibitions of the crafts.
Sally Fowler's Shop, 24 Charles Street—Dry points by Cadwallader Washburn, Riviera Series.
Copley Galleries, 105 Newbury Street—Paintings by A. Frederick Kleiminger. Pueblo Indian and Spanish-American handicrafts.
Boston Athenaeum, Beacon Street—Etchings by Harry Smith.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of still life and flowers by members of the guild.
Grace Horner Galleries, Trinity Court—Sculpture by Richard Reeding.
The Print Shop, 361 Newbury Street—Prints by Daumier and Gavarni.
Etchings by Heinze.
The Little Studio, 171 Newbury Street—Prints by various artists.
Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Prints of various times.
Boston Community Art Group, 88 Joy Street—General exhibition of Boston artists.
The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—General holiday exhibition.
Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Water color drawings in Italy and England by R. Clifton Sturges.
The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Etchings of Morocco, France and the Northwest by Thomas Handford.
Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Paintings and pastels by Mae Bennett Brown.
J. F. Olsson Galleries, 48 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Etchings by W. Harry Smith.
No. 9 Park Street—Sculpture by Margaret Newton Allen.
Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Sixth annual exhibition of pictorial photography by members.
Niles Standish Galleries, Niles Standish Hotel—Italian paintings of fifteenth to seventeenth century. Also French colors and etchings by Anthony Thieme and others.

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LIQUOR BUYER FINED \$200 FOR TRANSPORTATION

Philadelphia Judge Sets Precedent in Conviction of New York Broker

PHILADELPHIA (P)—Alfred E. Norris, New York broker, on Dec. 27 was fined \$200 on a charge of conspiracy to violate the federal prohibition law in the transportation of liquor.

The fine was imposed by Judge William H. Kirkpatrick in the Federal District Court after handing down a decision that a purchaser of liquor is guilty of violating the law if transportation enters into the agreement to buy.

The decision was regarded as highly important by federal authorities here, as the defendant raised the question that under the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act it was no crime to purchase liquor.

Indicted With Bootlegger

Mr. Norris was indicted with Joel D. Kerper, Philadelphia so-called "society bootlegger," who is serving 18 months in the federal penitentiary for violating the prohibition law. He was brought back here 10 days ago to answer another charge, that of conspiracy with Mr. Norris to transport liquor. Mr. Norris pleaded not guilty, while Mr. Kerper pleaded guilty.

Judge Kirkpatrick did not inflict further punishment on Mr. Kerper, in view of the fact that he was now serving a sentence for liquor law violation.

Counsel for Mr. Norris admitted that the broker had purchased liquor from Mr. Kerper, but denied that it was a violation of law.

Mr. Norris was arrested after a raid on his New York home, which resulted in complaint being made to Washington against the conduct of the raiding prohibition agents.

After Judge Kirkpatrick fined the broker, his attorney took an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Mr. Norris was released in \$400 bail.

Punishment by Fine Only

"It is the clear intent of Congress," the decision said, "that the punishment for transporting liquor shall be by fine only. In this case the conspiracy element adds nothing by way of aggravation. The sentence imposed should not exceed that which would follow for conviction for transportation only."

In concluding the decision, Judge Kirkpatrick said:

"A conviction may be had of a buyer and seller of liquor for conspiracy to transport liquor in a case where the agreement is that the delivery of the liquor sold is to be effected by transportation from the seller to the buyer, and that an order by a purchaser to a bootlegger located at a distance to deliver liquor

followed by transportation, delivery and payment, is sufficient evidence of such an agreement."

WASHINGTON (P)—The decision of Federal Judge Kirkpatrick in Philadelphia that a purchaser of illegal liquor is guilty of violating the prohibition law where transportation enters into the sale, was hailed by Dr. James M. Doran, prohibition commissioner, as an important step toward preventing bootlegging.

"In the majority of cases such liquor has to be transported," he said, "and the involving of the purchaser in the law violation will do much toward preventing such purchases."

Bill in Senate to Increase Volstead Act Penalties

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A bill to increase maximum penalties which may be imposed under the Volstead Act for the illegal sale, manufacture, or transportation of liquor has been given a place on the legislative program by the Senate Committee on Order of Business.

The bill, introduced by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, would impose a fine up to \$1000 or six months' imprisonment or both.

The report on the Jones bill states that the present penalties are not severe enough for large scale violators. The amendment proposed would not operate harshly on the casual violator, it was said, but would reach the professional violators who profit financially. It is not proposed to increase minimum penalties.

Passage of the bill was recommended by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, at a hearing before a subcommittee, which said she had become convinced through her experience and the recommendation of judges and department of justice law enforcement officials that the maximum penalties of the Volstead Act are entirely inadequate.

Cream of Short Waves Is Handed to New Company

(Continued from Page 1)

tral American countries will now be undertaken over assignment of remaining 83 channels. It is a possibility that Canada will object to the wholesale allocation.

All attention now centers on the composition of the Universal Company. It is a Buffalo concern, backed by local Buffalo capital, with John W. Henry president and Alonzo G. Hinkley first vice-president. It is stated here that the concern has \$25,000,000 behind it. "The company is financially able and technically equipped to use the radio channels," Harold A. Lafont, commissioner, stated.

The award went to the Universal Company by majority vote on Mr. Lafont's motion, the latter states. The Radio Corporation of America and the Mackay Radio Company will, according to Mr. Lafont's opinion, "with the channels previously allocated to them and now in use, plus some others that the commission may grant them, be well cared for."

"All three companies will now be able to operate extensive wireless communication networks in this country, thus providing competition contemplated by the radio act."

Accordingly, instead of the two-wire services now in use, the possibility of five such services arises with the addition of three radio groups.

Twenty channels were awarded Press Radio Communication Corporation with the requirement that they handle press messages for any newspaper.

Summarizing the 639 allocations, 73 channels are reserved for use of marine service; 64 for aviation; five for railroads; six for portable, including geophysical and police; total 148 channels for commercial mobile services.

Fixed services: amateurs 134 channels; visual radiocasting, 100 telegraph channels, equal to five television or 10 picture channels; four for experimental work; 70 channels for commercial point to point, of which 7 are reserved for emergency work, and 3 for agricultural work.

To build up respect for law requires (1) an understanding of the reasons for the law, (2) a spirit of loyalty and good sportsmanship and (3) strict enforcement of the law.

The second step in the plan is to teach the reasons back of the prohibition act. From the history they can be led to see that liquor has been a bad thing. It has been mixed up with the slave trade, with crime, poverty, disease and every other evil that has afflicted the human race. It has been a thing that is put an end to it altogether.

No Sound Economic Policy
People should be taught under this plan that prohibition is sound economic policy, because it prevents waste, makes labor more efficient, releases capital for productive enterprise, reduces the cost of government and adds to savings. Money sent for liquor cannot be spent for the necessities of life.

This plan includes teaching that prohibition is good for the health. It makes for longer life, prevents sickness, and insures a healthier children.

Prohibition is good socially. It reduces the worst kind of crime, decreases poverty, prevents accidents and improves character.

In order to have facts to teach people the third step in this plan is

Text of Almack's Dry Proposal Stresses Value of Education

Essay by California Boy Calls for Better Knowledge of Law, Co-operation of Public and Improved Courts With More Judges

The text of Malcolm D. Almack's \$5000 prize-winning school group plan for the enforcement of prohibition follows:

Three essentials are necessary to improve the effectiveness of the prohibition act. They are: (1) better knowledge of the law, (2) greater respect for the law and (3) better administration of the law.

People must know what a law requires before they can obey it. Every day some well meaning person is taken into court charged with breaking the traffic laws. His excuse often is: "I didn't know I was violating the law. I don't want to do it. Why doesn't someone tell me what the law is?"

Many people do not know the exact provisions of the prohibition law. This statement can be tested by asking your neighbor a few simple questions such as:

Does a citizen have the right under the law to make small quantities of liquor for his own use? Does he have the right to offer such liquor to his friends in his own home? Is he violating the law?

How much alcohol must be present in drink to make it prohibitive? What is the penalty for violating the state law? The national law? Citizens need to know the law to know their own duty in its enforcement. You see some one serving drinks in a school? Should you report him? How can you tell what your duty is if you do not know the law?

Knowledge Aids Law

Knowledge of the law keeps many people from violating it. As long as they are ignorant of the law, they keep their consciences quiet by saying "I don't know whether this is wrong or not." As soon as they know positively that it is wrong, they stop. It is usually quiet, because they cannot bear the idea of knowingly being a criminal.

The remedy for ignorance is education. The first step in this plan is to have the text of the law published in newspapers, to be explained over the radio, and to publish a little bulletin which would go to every citizen telling what the law is. The law should be published by the Government and distributed through churches, service clubs, fraternal societies, and the patriotic and fraternal societies.

The law should also be taught in the schools. This can be done in classes in history and civics. The topic could be reported on in civic leagues, class meetings and assemblies. A year's campaign would make every one acquainted with the law. This might be a part of a larger campaign to educate the people in the laws which affect their welfare closely.

Knowledge Not Enough
Knowledge of the law is not enough. It must be enforced. Therefore, the plan includes a method of creating respect for the prohibition measure and for laws in general.

People who do not obey laws, seldom think how serious for themselves and for others their attitude is. If every one took the notion that he would obey a law or not just as he pleased, this country would soon be a lawless one.

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Special Training Course

Before entering upon their duties they should take a special training course. This may be for only a month or two, somewhat like the summer camps of the National Guard. At these camps they would be taught the law, how to enforce it, and in general, how to enforce the law.

Another purpose served by this training school would be to build up morale. The best recruits could be selected and given further training for promotion. The supervisors should also watch over the welfare of the men and the honor of the force should be developed as it has been among the Canadian mounted police and state troopers.

The sixth step in this plan is to improve the courts. While little can be done to change the system, an attempt can be made to specialize the duties and increase the number of judges as was recently done under an amendment to the Constitution of California. The people can be urged to cast their votes for judges who will punish violators of the law.

The seventh step in the plan is to try to induce all states to supplement the federal prohibition act by state enforcement acts. The State Bar Association, the American Legion and all patriotic societies should be requested to lead in this movement.

Seven Points in Program
This program for the improvement of the enforcement of the national prohibition act can be summarized under seven points as follows:

1. Teach what the law is.
2. Convince people that it is a good thing and persuade them to support it.
3. Provide a research division to study the effect and administration of the law.

4. Lead people to co-operate in the enforcement of the law.
5. Provide an efficient and well organized body of enforcement officers.
6. Improve the courts through specializing duties, adding to the number of judges and electing capable and honest persons.
7. Adopt supplementary enforcement legislation in all the states.

The results will not only be better enforcement of prohibition but greater respect for and obedience to all laws.

Labor Demand Centers About Best Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

crease in output per worker has been smaller, the decrease in employment has been most general.

"The industries in which employment has diminished most are not as a rule industries in which technical skill is so radically changed that the case be neither overstated or understated. If understated, and rates are based upon such understatement, then the protection given will not be sufficient and the result will be unsatisfactory, as was the case in a few instances in the revision of 1921-22."

"On the other hand, if the case be overstated the close and critical scrutiny which is sure to be given every item by both friends and foes of the tariff, will surely reveal the exaggeration of the need for protection, and the error will recoil upon the heads of those giving the inaccurate information to the injury of the industry that has been thus misrepresented."

MAINE MEN APPOINTED
AUGUSTA, Me. (P)—Governor Brewster has nominated Charles F.

TILSON FAVORS EQUAL TARIFF IN EVERY TRADE

Protection Should Be Based on Nation as a Whole, Says House Floor Leader

HARTFORD, Conn. (P)—An old-time subject but one in which industrial Connecticut always takes an interest, was laid before manufacturers and business men by the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce under the general title of "Tariff Revision."

Explanation of why the chamber had asked scores of its members and non-members to attend a luncheon to meet John Q. Tilson (R.), floor leader in the National House of Representatives, Gov. John H. Trumbull and Senator-elect Frederic C. Walcott, it was pointed out that not many weeks ahead there may be a special session of Congress to revise the tariff, and that all Connecticut was "vitaly interested in what Congress will do."

Arthur R. Kimball of Waterbury, president of the chamber, presided at the luncheon and made the address of welcome.

Special Session Forecast
Mr. Tilson outlined in an informative way the manner in which Congress will take up the tariff matter. He forecast that Herbert Hoover would call the special session for the express purpose of working on tariff revision. He said that President Coolidge was desirous of seeing farm relief legislation enacted at the present session but Mr. Tilson doubted if such would go through.

"We in New England," said Mr. Tilson, "should favor proper protection for farming, mining and other industries. A policy of protection must be based upon principles broad enough to cover the Nation or it cannot stand."

Accurate Data Essential
"In presenting the needs of the several industries," he advised, "great care should be exercised that the case be neither overstated or understated. If understated, and rates are based upon such understatement, then the protection given will not be sufficient and the result will be unsatisfactory, as was the case in a few instances in the revision of 1921-22."

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GOOD-WILL TOUR SHOWS NEED TO 'SELL' AMERICA

Hoover Party Finds Active
Publicity Required to
Meet Hostile Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent
ABOARD U. S. S. UTAH—Probably the most important immediate effect of Herbert Hoover's good-will tour was the "good press" that the United States received throughout Latin America during the President-elect's travels.

For the first time perhaps in the history of the great Anglo-Saxon Republic practically all of Latin America undertook to view their northern neighbor as other than "materialistic" and "imperialistic."

This cordial attitude was in large part due to the reputation and individuality of Mr. Hoover.

To Latin America the President-elect is the great civilian hero of the World War. The people of the southern republics remember his great humanitarian services to Belgium, Poland, Rumania, Russia. Every one of the Latin-American countries contributed something to these relief endeavors and while in the United States this great work has to large extent been eclipsed by Mr. Hoover's more recent services to Latin America the memory of his war activities is still fresh.

New Concept of "Yankee"
They are all proud of having participated in this labor and everywhere Mr. Hoover was hailed as a great humanitarian leader. In this manner a new light was thrown upon "the Yankee." To the average Latin-American the North American is to say the least an aggressive business man inclined toward the materialistic.

The United States Government is almost universally characterized as "capitalistic" but here was a "Yankee," the chosen President of the United States, who was a mighty humanitarian; a man who succored Europe. More than that, this man was an administrative and engineering genius; two characteristics most sincerely admired by Latin-Americans in North Americans.

As result of embodying in himself all these traits Mr. Hoover brought to bear a new light upon the United States. The enthusiasm and appreciation for him was reflected on the United States as a whole and never before in the history of Latin America has so much accurate, fair sympathetic information been printed by Latin-American publications, both large and small.

Newspaper Men Helped
Mr. Hoover believes that the educational and professional leaders and editors and newspapermen accompanying him also threw a new light upon United States, its people, its politics, its history and foreign policies.

The results that the President-elect's tour has obtained in bringing the United States favorably before Latin America has shown clearly the necessity for such activity on the part of the United States. There is great and urgent need that the real United States be "sold" to Latin America.

France, Germany, England, Spain and other countries have agencies engaged in organized propaganda work in the southern republics. Most of them are actively anti-United States.

It was a matter of great interest to the Hoover party to learn that much of the so-called anti-United States sentiment in Uruguay is due to the charge that United States has been unfair to France in debt settlements, a subject with which Uruguay has not the remotest connection. It emphasizes, however, the type of economic and political warfare that is being carried on against the United States throughout Latin America and the tremendous value of Mr. Hoover's tour in bringing a truer concept to these people.

United States to Blame
To a considerable extent the United States is itself to blame for much of the unfavorable impression of the "Yankee" that exists in Latin America. In the past the United States has not been altogether fortunate in the choice of many of its diplomatic and consular agents.

The American business man also was not always of the highest type and the history of United States soldiers of fortune and their gun running and revolutionary activities in Central America is still frequently recalled.

American "movies" and dispatches of sensational crimes and other such phenomena have given a false impression that supports the claims and charges of hostile propaganda. Latin Americans in general do not appreciate that the scenes depicted in "movies" and divorce and crime stories are as lurid and unreal to North Americans as to them.

Truer Concept Essential
It is essential therefore that the true United States be brought to Latin America. Leaders of the southern continent are themselves urging that this be done and that the work so auspiciously begun by Mr. Hoover be expanded and continued.

Dr. Francisco Chigliani, editor of *El Dia*, most important paper in Montevideo, president of the Uruguay Press Association and member of the House of Deputies, in addressing newspapermen accompanying Mr. Hoover, stressed this need.

"Are we to understand that all

Calgary — the Commercial Centre of Alberta
THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1883
A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada.
Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta Canada
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GERMANS HAPPY AMERICA JOINS 'EXPERTS' GROUP

Presence, It Is Felt, Will
Prevent Division of Conference
Into Two Camps

By Wire Service to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN — Washington's acceptance of the invitation extended by the six reparation powers to participate in the coming conference is welcomed here, for the Germans feel that the presence of American delegates will prevent the splitting up of the conference into two camps—the "Allies" on one side and Germany alone on the other.

Even if American participation is "unofficial," the American delegates will soon be playing as important a role in the negotiations as the American members of the Dawes committee, it is held.

The fact that all the delegates to the conference will be independent—at least in theory—promises speedy progress for the discussions, Vortwies writes, for unlike the participants at the disarmament conferences the reparation experts will be in a better position to discuss matters freely and, if necessary, arrive at a compromise.

PARIS (P)—The forthcoming meeting of experts, including the American financial members who will make a new study of the reparations problem, has the strongest kind of competition for public interest in the general apathy of the French during the holiday season.

Considerable comment has been provoked, however, by dispatches from Germany quoting the Chancellor, Dr. Müller, concerning the right of the Austrians to dispose of themselves and the right of Germany to demand evacuation of the Rhineland.

The Chancellor's remarks are interpreted by the French press generally as amounting to a declaration that "Anschluss" or the union of Germany and Austria, must be put alongside Locarno as the chart of future Franco-German relations.

**More Alien Women
Becoming Citizens**
51,280 Apply for Papers in 1928—Entrants Now Seek Citizenship Almost at Once

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The steady increase in the number of certificates of naturalization issued in the last five years continued during 1928, when 233,155 aliens were made American citizens, according to an analysis of statistics just made by Harold Fields, executive director of the League for American Citizenship. Women to the number of 51,280 applied for papers, the largest number yet.

It has been the tendency of the more recent immigrants, Mr. Fields' analysis shows, to make their application for initial citizenship in the first year of entry. Thus, while the number of aliens is actually decreasing, the percentage who take out their first papers is increasing. A total of 254,000 aliens made their declaration of intention in 1928, as compared with 258,000 in 1927 and 277,000 in 1926.

Mr. Fields said that in the New York district, which issues either first or second papers to an average of one out of every four aliens applying for naturalization, only 2.8 per cent of the applicants were denied citizenship.

Great Britain leads increasingly in the immigration total and is followed by Poland, Russia, Czechoslovakia and Germany, according to analysis.

**MODEL APARTMENTS
FOR POOR IN NEWARK
PROPOSAL UP TO CITY**
NEWARK, N. Y. (P)—Mayor Congleton has informed the city commissioners that the Prudential Insurance Company, "if assured of a just and reasonable return," had agreed to embark upon a program of providing model apartments for the poor of the city "in place of some of the very old unsanitary and dangerous firetraps which they now occupy for dwelling purposes."

Mayor Congleton asked the commissioners to sponsor laws which would permit insurance companies to invest their funds in the aid of a housing program of this nature and which would give the right condemnation for the sites. If this were done the first investment in model apartments to be rented at cost would represent from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

**ROLLING SCHOOLHOUSE
FOR NORTHERN CANADA**
OTTAWA—By carrying the "little red schoolhouse" to the pupils the Ontario Department of Education is

attempting to solve the difficult problem of providing education to the more remote districts of the Province. Dr. J. M. McDougall, the author, devised the scheme of converting railway coaches into classrooms and moving them around where they are needed. There are now four cars in all devoted to this work.

This rolling schoolhouse is a small model of combined comfort and efficiency. Its outward appearance is that of a standard first-class coach, but inside it has been entirely remodeled and protected to withstand the rigors of the coldest weather. One end provides snug and comfortable living quarters for the teacher. The rest of the car is a bright classroom, with blackboard, regulation desks, maps, globe, schoolbooks and other paraphernalia, including a library of books for both adults and students. Although the car remains only four or five days in each locality the pupils know it will return.

**CHILDREN WIN STAR
FOR READING BOOKS**
WASHINGTON—For reading and giving a sketch of 10 selected books, children in Georgia, members of vacation reading clubs conducted by the Georgia State Library Commission, are awarded a certificate, says School Life, published by the bureau of education.

A list of 25 books, suited to the age and grade of the child, is selected by the commission and are lent two at a time for two weeks. A notebook is provided by the commission for the sketches. Reading of all 25 books entitles a child to a gold star certificate.

W. B. Webster Company
INCORPORATED
Binghamton, N. Y.
Merchant Tailors and Importers
Since 1867

An unusual presentation of Imported Woolens.
Also Fowler Custom Shirts.
Monthly at
THE SHERATON HOTEL BARCLAY
BOSTON NEW YORK

Write to above hotels or directly to Binghamton for appointment with representative.

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"BIG INDUSTRY" OUTPUT SAID TO GROW IN RUSSIA

Marked Progress Shown in
Economic Development
of Soviet Republic

MOSCOW (P)—The year drawing to a close has witnessed marked and general progress in the economic development of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, says Michaelovitch Knichuky, Vice-Commissar of Trade in a statement just issued.

In what might be classed as "big industry," he says, production for 1928-27 exceeded the preceding year's output by 19.6 per cent, yet the year 1927-28 gave an increase of 23.2 per cent over 1926-27. For the economic year which commenced Oct. 1, it is proposed to increase the country's production 20 to 22 per cent beyond last year's figure.

"We are already outstripping pre-war conditions in various lines," he continues. "This is especially true in the production of electric energy, which in 1913 totaled 1,945,000 kilowatts, rose to 5,145,000 in 1927-28, and is destined to reach 6,000,000 in 1928-29. The production of internal combustion engines in 1927-28 was 403 per cent above pre-war figures and agricultural machinery increased 201 per cent in the same time. During 1928-29 we plan to increase this production of agricultural machinery so that it will be 280 per cent above 1913."

**National Home Reading Union Keeps
Abreast of Necessities of Times**
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The National Home Reading Union is now in its fortieth year, and it keeps pace with the times by adapting its methods to the modern conditions. It recently reorganized itself under the chairmanship of Dr. Ernest Barker, and is doing quite a useful work among young people and adults who wish to continue their education and develop their intellectual interests at home.

Members of the local home-reading circles formed in affiliation with the national body receive for a small subscription the Reader, a monthly magazine which outlines courses of reading in literature, history, philosophy, art, nature study, and other

subjects, and contains articles bearing upon them, with lists of books and questions for discussion. There are junior courses for younger readers.

Book lists are issued in connection with these courses. The union is well supported by prominent people who serve on its committees or contribute to its publications. For a number of years H. R. H. the Princess Louise has graciously acted as president. The president of the board of education, Lord Eustace Percy, has testified to its usefulness. The London County Council has for long given its valuable support by taking a large number of copies of its magazine for use in its schools.

**Exquisite
Individual
Exclusive**

paris lingerie
from the Tribowl shop

Alençon patterned lace - hand-applied to pink crepe de chine in this charming nightie - A - \$18

Two-piece pajamas of heavy brocaded silk - in tea rose pink - B - \$39 set

It's the easiest thing to find an excuse to wear this dainty bedjacket - pink crepe de chine with flaring patterned lace - C - \$39.50

A nightgown without a collar - pink crepe de chine - hand scalloped and hand-hemstitched - D - \$19.50

Step-in chemise of pale blue crepe de chine - hand-embroidered and hand-hemstitched - E - \$12

Alençon patterned lace begins and ends this prettily tucked slip of pink crepe de chine - F - \$22

Flower-sprigged pink nixon pajamas - piped in pink crepe de chine - G - \$39-set

Tribowl shop
Third floor Old Building

John Wanamaker New York
Broadway at Ninth Street

RADIO

CONFERENCE TRANSLATION NOVEL IDEA

Air Delegates Have Head Phones Giving Speech in Own Language

When the delegates from the 21 nations from South and Central America met at the Pan-American Union Building in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 10, a new and unique method of instantaneous translation was demonstrated by the State Department in honor of the distinguished guests.

Each visitor found on a table in front of him a special head set, which could be used at will. This installation was connected by an arrangement of wires with a microphone on the platform where Charles Hughes and other notables, addressed the conference.

Special translators were seated near by with a microphone in front of them, and as speeches were made in English or other languages, these were instantly translated by the experts for the guest delegates. Thus if a speech was in French, and one of the visitors desired to listen to it in Spanish, he need only apply his individual headphones, and be at once able to hear the speech in that tongue.

Behind the scenes was a huge control board, in charge of a radio engineer from the Bell Telephone Company, whose experiments for this conference seem to have solved the problem. This engineer had two assistants to aid him in controlling the volume, which had to be adjusted to the voice of each speaker. A couple of wagon loads of amplifying equipment were used according to their radio executive, Mr. Charles B. Graham, who is acting as liaison officer with the State Department.

This idea was originally conceived by Mr. Joseph McDermott, chief of the Current Information Section, and at one time it was hoped that it might be operated successfully at the Geneva Conference. During the past four or five months, various companies have been bailed in and outlined what was wanted, but each plan submitted had some flaw that ruled it out.

Secretary Kellogg particularly desired a method that should insure privacy for the conference, such as is obtained by certain equipment in speaking over the telephone, and this seemed an obstacle that no one could surmount. However, the plan arranged for proved most effective, and was in working order each day from 9:30 in the morning until 5 p. m. during the sessions, which lasted until Dec. 24.

A. C. Receivers and Election Aid Industry

1928 a Year of Record Proportions—Dynamic Speakers a Feature

Assisted enormously by the stimulating influence of the election, and the growing popularity of the alternating current sets, business in the radio industry in 1928 was of record proportions, according to Radio Retailing. Engineering developments during the year were significant. The perfection of A. C. sets and the introduction of the electric vacuum tube producer were outstanding features. Another notable achievement was the progress made in audio amplification, both in the set and in external equipment.

The power tube was a potent factor in making available greater volume and better tone quality. Undoubtedly these tubes will have a beneficial influence upon 1929 receivers from the standpoint of total improvement. The amazing growth in the demand for more artistic and expensive radio furniture in the past few months is perhaps the best example of the rapidity with which new ideas in radio merchandising become market trends and write new chapters in the romantic progress of the radio business.

Great interest centers in the laboratory right now, for there are several technical developments in the experimental stage which have every promise of being factors in the radio market place in the near future. First, is automatic volume control. If the signal is too strong, this control reduces it to the proper volume. If the signal is weak, it is amplified to satisfactory audibility. Sets using this control undoubtedly will be placed on the market in 1929.

Second, is the screen-grid tube for alternating current. These will be available on the market in quantities by spring. They will undoubtedly affect set designs of next year.

Third, from the standpoint of laboratory developments comes the multi-valve tube. It is widely used abroad and known there as the Loewe tube. If this tube wins acceptance here, small, compact receivers can be built for a popular price.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Do You Like This?
A cafeteria where you serve yourself in comfort.
Where the owners select their meats, vegetables, etc., carefully at the market.
Where the cooks are good and have been with us for years.
Where a nice class of people come.

The Pickwick Cafeteria
44 Court Street
Basement of Temple B'nai B'rith Building
Closed Sundays and Saturday Evenings

market. Three or four multi-valve tubes can be made to produce the same results as six or seven of our present tubes.
While television excitement has not died down somewhat, public appetite has been whetted and experimentation in this field may consequently be expected to continue.
The "electrostatic" speaker, which has been popular in Europe for some time, is now being taken up by American manufacturers. Among the advantages claimed for it are low cost and simplicity.
Talking movies for home use is another product of radio laboratories which should not be overlooked. Radio Retailing states. It has already been accomplished experimentally.

UNIVERSITY CLUB VS. MCGILL AT GARDEN

McGill University meets University Club in its second game of the year in Boston Garden this evening, and with University Club especially anxious to defeat all of its Canadian opponents this winter and McGill out to win at least six of the United States, the battle between the two sextets promises to be a hard one.

University Club appears to be stronger this year than last, as the addition of ex-Captain John P. Chase of the Harvard varsity of last year has given speed and accuracy to the forward line, which could never be called slow. E. H. Larnard, the former Dartmouth star who is regular goalie for University Club, has not been able to play lately, and his place may again be filled by Currier.

The stars of the McGill team are St. Germain at center and Maurice Powers '30 at goal. The latter is easily the best goalie that has appeared on a college team in Boston this winter.

BOSTON POST ROAD'S ELMS TO BE RETAINED

Whether the Boston Post Road is widened on its present location through South Sudbury, Mass., or is relocated to pass around the village and substitute bridges for two grade crossings, the rare old elm trees along the road through the village will not be molested, according to Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the State Division of Highways.

The highway commission is considering a plan to reconstruct and widen the highway from the end of the Henry Ford road to the Wayland-Weston line, he said, but the widening, if done, will not involve cutting or disturbing the trees. The division also has investigated a recommendation from an outside source that the highway be routed around the village, but has drawn no plans on this project, Mr. Dean said.

\$100,000 FUND SOUGHT FOR CIVIL WAR NEEDY

A special commission on housing facilities for Civil War veterans in Massachusetts has filed a report to the State Legislature, in which it recommends appropriation of "a sum not exceeding \$100,000 to take care of the immediate needs of Civil War veterans, and their wives or widows."

The report also urges amendment to the soldiers' relief laws to provide a penalty for failure of local authorities to care promptly for needy veterans and their dependents, and appointment of a commission to study further the question of establishment, by the state, of a home for veterans of all wars, and their wives or widows.

MAINE COMMISSIONERS NAMED
AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Paul L. Bean of Saco, former chief engineer of the Public Utilities Commission, has been appointed by Governor Brewster a member of the Maine Development Commission to succeed Charles Ault, Auburn, resigned.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Triangle 5024
Individual Dishes a la Carte
Afternoon Teas
Dinner from 12 to 8 p. m.

Dollys
TEA ROOM
440 Albee Square
Opposite the Front
Entrance of Loew's

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Have You Visited
The
Carlson Sisters?

In 1907 the Carlson Sisters established in Brooklyn a beauty parlor which has expanded into the present well-equipped establishment. The very good reputation of Carlson & Carlson is due to the following reasons:
FIRST: Every operator is an expert.
SECOND: The thorough experience of the Carlson Sisters under whose supervision each customer is served.

Carlson & Carlson, Inc.
284 Livingston St., near Bond St.
Triangle 3708 Cumberland 10414

Do You Like This?
A cafeteria where you serve yourself in comfort.
Where the owners select their meats, vegetables, etc., carefully at the market.
Where the cooks are good and have been with us for years.
Where a nice class of people come.

The Pickwick Cafeteria
44 Court Street
Basement of Temple B'nai B'rith Building
Closed Sundays and Saturday Evenings

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Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEK, Boston (300k-500m)
5:35 p. m.—Stock market; business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Big Brother Club; "Robin Hood"; news; code practice.
6:30 NBC, Coward Comfort Hour. A Little Song (D'Ambrosio); Chimes Caroling (Pittsburgh); Hall, Hall, the Gang's All Here (Sullivan); Good Time Lancers (Witte); Nuts! (Hollister); He's a Jolly Food Fellow; A Little Love, a Little Klee (Sullivan); Sweet Adeline (Armstrong); Auld Lang Syne; Good Night, Ladies! (Tolson); Good Mine (Henderson).

8:00 NBC, Forth's Song Shop.
8:30 NBC, Hooper, Sentinels; Jessica Dagneloff; soprano. A Room With a View from "This Year of Grace" (Gounod); A Little Bungalow, from "Cocacola"; Everybody Loves You; Will You Remember; Will You Forget, from "Topsy"; Love's Dream, from "Jimmie"; Valentine's solo; Jessica Dagneloff; Silent Night; Hurry (on flagpole).
9:00 NBC, Singing Singers. Oh, Lady Chaste (Strickland); Salut demeure Chaste et Pure, from "Faust"; Chorus. When You Were Sixteen; De Goezel Train; Marching (MacMourough); La Paloma (Trader); When Bells Proclaim Singing Low; Comin' Home; Nib and Mrs. Selt.

10:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart Hour. Marche Colporteur (Sinding); Good Boy; Spring Beautiful March (Lanker); La Colporteur (Padilla); Roses of the Harward; Prairie School (Delaney); Shadowland (Gilbert).
10:30 CBS, R. B. Riddout; news.
10:45 Charles Hecor and his orchestra.

Tomorrow
8:00 a. m.—R. B. Riddout; news.
8:15 NBC, "Musical Trio." Marjorie (Delaney); Heartsease (More); Schoen Rosmarin (Kreiser); Aveux (Gounod).
8:30 NBC, "Cherish."
8:45 NBC, "Parianus" Trio.
9:00 NBC, "The Music of the Night."
9:15 NBC, Harry Merckel's orchestra.
10:00 NBC, National Home Hour.
11:00 NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 The Friendly Five.
12:00 NBC, Forth's Song Shop.
12:15 p. m.—News; code practice.
12:30 Dorothy Fiedler, soprano; Belle Simpson, accompanist.
12:45 Peacock, Hill symphonette; Al Ricker, harmonica.
1:15 The Friendly Five.
1:30 NBC, "The Music of the Night."
1:45 NBC, "Parianus" Trio.
2:00 Dorothy Fiedler, soprano; Belle Simpson, accompanist.
2:15 Peacock, Hill symphonette; Al Ricker, harmonica.
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GEOLOGY PEERS DEEP BENEATH EARTH'S SHELL

Savants Trace Advancement
in Natural Science at
New York Sessions

NEW YORK — Geological instruments of such delicacy and precision have been developed that it is now possible to explore the interior of the earth for about 2000 miles, or approximately half way to the center of the globe, according to Dr. Bailey Willis, retiring president of the Geological Society of America.

Dr. Willis, speaking at a meeting held preliminary to the formal opening of the eighty-fifth annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, declared that such research is accomplished through the use of instruments which record earth tremors with an accuracy that makes it possible to determine the kind of rock and metal through which the vibrations have passed.

"In fact, with the aid of earth-quakes which wave through the globe," he said, "we can sink our plummet more than half way to the center."

Core of Heavy Material
"Thus we know that there are two parts of the earth: An envelope 2000 miles thick, which consists of elastic rock, and a core that is 2000 miles in radius and apparently inelastic. The core is of very heavy material, probably largely iron."

"The elastic condition of the core is characteristic of melted substances. The core is exceedingly hot and it may be melted, but even so it must be an excessively sluggish viscous body because of the pressure of the envelope, which rests upon the core with all its weight, something over 20,000,000 pounds a square inch."

"Thus within a very heavy ball which may be melted; around it is an envelope of heavy rock, and the outside skin on which we live consists in part of the basalt, in part of granites."

Dr. Willis advanced the theory that continents are formed from "blisters" which occur as the heat from the earth's innermost core, unable to penetrate immediately through the other envelope of heavy rock, is diffused sideways and forms beneath the earth's surface an immense blister several hundreds of miles across and 20 or more miles deep.

Formation of Continents
These blisters, he said, technically known as asthenolites, are made up of a relatively light rock, granite and basalt, a heavier rock which contains a large proportion of iron.

From time to time one of these blisters bursts through to the surface and a new continent is formed, according to his theory. The granite, being lighter, floats up to form the continents as we know them, and the heavier basalt, which cannot rise so far, becomes the ocean bed.

"A blister requires perhaps several million years to grow," he continued. "A very large number of

eruptions, a great many asthenolites, an enormous lapse of time must have been required to form Africa, Eurasia and the Americas in this way."



PROF. BAILEY WILLIS
Retiring President of Geological
Society of America

"Thus it is that though the same processes are being continued today beneath the earth's surface the human race may yet pursue its customary vocations unperturbed, for some millions of years probably will pass before either Europe or America is submerged beneath the ocean and new continents arise to take their places."

2000 Papers to Be Read
Several thousand natural scientists from all parts of the United States and Canada are here to attend the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The convention program will include more than 2000 addresses on geology, physics, biology, chemistry, astronomy and kindred subjects. The sessions will be held at the American Museum of Natural History and at Columbia University. They will continue through Jan. 2.

In addition to the 15 sections of the association, 47 scientific societies will take part in the meetings. About 5000 delegates, representing more than 16,000 members of the association, are expected to attend the convention.

An exhibit of manuscripts, loaned to the convention by George A. Thompson, will be on display at Avery Hall, Columbia University, during the convention week. The exhibit includes upward of 20 manuscripts which are said to be rarities of such importance as to be worthy of the study of scholars who are attending the meeting.

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Byrd Radios From Ice Barrier That Bars Gates to South Pole

2400 Miles Beyond Last Outpost of Man, He and
Party Spend Christmas—Prepares to Get
Established and to Make Flights

NEW YORK (AP)—Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd has sent the following wireless message to Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur through the New York Times, the St. Louis Post Dispatch and associated newspapers.

"We have reached today the great mysterious ice barrier. It presents to us an ice cliff higher than the mast of the ship. On this Christmas Day we are thankful and proud to report that we have been able to carry the American flag several hundred miles farther south than it has ever been, and it seems fitting that an airplane, that instrument of good will, should reach its farthest south on Christmas Day."

"We are 2400 statute miles from the nearest human dwelling in the only area in the world where a ship can get so far from civilization. That we are here safely is due to Providence and my loyal and stout-hearted shipmates who have worked together unselfishly as a unit. It will probably be some days before we get ashore on account of ice that will be in Bay of Whales."

By the Associated Press

Commander Richard E. Byrd, head of an expedition to the "bottom of the world," is at the threshold of one of the greatest adventures of this adventurous century.

Before him lies the last geographical challenge to science—frigid, formidable Antarctica, a continent of 5,000,000 square miles, which is so little known that even a large part of its glacier-fringed coastline must be mapped by guess.

Commander Byrd's million-dollar expedition, equipped as few, if any, previous polar parties have been fitted out, and is prepared to spend two years, if necessary, in wrestling from the vast land of silence secrets that science has long wanted to know.

The party finds itself at the Bay of Whales—one of the gateways of the continent—virtually at midsummer, when conditions are most favorable for the flying which Byrd plans to do. Whether he will attempt an immediate aerial trip to the South Pole is regarded as doubtful. It is believed, rather, that he will postpone this spectacular part of his program until the expedition has its second wind on the storm-swept tongue of ice that extends for an indefinite distance into the continental indentation known as Ross Sea.

Race for Pole Disavowed
On the South American side of Antarctica, Sir George Hubert Wilkins, himself an aviator of note, who is also known to be planning a pole flight. The two airmen have disavowed any intention of racing to the pole, previously visited by Amundsen and Scott after arduous journeys overland, but it is known that each would like to be the first man to reach it by air. Wilkins has already made at least one long Antarctic flight from his base on Deception Island, near the Weddell Sea, and hence finds himself with a good bit of south polar flying experience.

The Ross Sea barrier and its Bay of Whales used by Amundsen as the base for his successful dash, offers small comfort, even in the summer season, to the explorers of the Byrd party. It is a vast cliff of ice, hundreds of miles long, the termination of the continental glacier that blankets probably the entire continent.

On this chilly, slippery surface the

expedition will set up the base camp from which the exploring parties will set out on their trips into that almost mythical section of the continent known as King Edward VII Land, which borders the sea.

When supplies have been swung ashore from the expedition's boats—no small problem itself in view of the height of the ice wall—the adventurers will erect the portable houses that are to be their homes during many months. When the encampment is complete it will be a tiny town, with dwellings, a recreation room, library, kitchen, workshop, storehouses for the tons of food and the gasoline, and shelters for the four airplanes.

Lay Plans for Polar Dash

Taking advantage of the slight moderation in temperature and storm which the brief Antarctic summer will afford, the expedition plans to make a start at laying supply bases along the 800-mile route which Byrd's big tri-motored airplane is to take some day to the Pole. These depots, according to the plan, are to be put down at 100-mile intervals, and will be transported by dog teams.

The scientists of the party are expected at least to get their bearings in this—to them—inviting land, and perhaps they will be able to make a start at their investigations into glaciology, geology, meteorology, and several other "ologies" in the mysterious continent.

Life on the ice barrier will not have all the comforts of home, but it will offer many of them. The expedition carried with it hundreds of books, tons of candy, scores of phonograph records, electric washing machines, a gigantic cook stove that will burn coal left by the City of New York, and many other luxuries such as previous polar explorers have left behind. In the latter are vast quantities of meats, tinned vegetables, and fruits, jellies—sufficient in both variety and amount to set such meals as probably never were seen south of the Antarctic Circle.

Months of Hard Work Ahead

For the first two months it will be all work and little play for Byrd and his men, but as spring comes to North America they will be preparing for the long, vicious winter of blizzards and disappearing thermometers. Other explorers have said that nowhere in the world did the wind blow harder than on Antarctic, and that nowhere were the snow and ice storms more severe. The gales sweep down to the coast from the high plateaus and mountain ranges of the interior, even from the South Pole itself, which is perched at an elevation of about 10,000 feet.

To attempt to fly airplanes in the winter months would be disastrous; some scientists have said that it will be hard enough to fly them even when conditions are most favorable. And that, according to American standards, isn't saying much, for Antarctica is always cold, always blustery, always treacherous, always inhospitable.

Byrd's men who venture into the interior will find themselves strictly dependent on the supplies they carry with them. Beyond the coasts, where seals, sea elephants and penguins abound, there is no game in this dead land of ice. Vegetation, even among the rocks that outcrop here and there through the glacier, is limited

to rudimentary mosses. The largest living thing reported is a minute spider.

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—A new record for transmission of the voice by radio—11,000 miles—was claimed with the receipt, Dec. 26, of a wireless message from Commander Richard E. Byrd, now in the Antarctic, by George A. Wendt of the Canadian Westinghouse Company. Commander Byrd's message announced receipt through loudspeakers on board his flagship, the City of New York, in the Antarctic, of a Christmas Day program radiocast for the benefit of the explorer and his crew by the Pittsburgh station of the Westinghouse Company.

Mills of Europe Seek Textile Aid

Cotton Experts From United
States to Show Them
American Ways

Cotton manufacturers in Europe are adopting American manufacturing methods and are employing textile experts of the United States to put them into effect. A group of textile engineers, all with one exception from New England, have sailed on the S. S. America for Cherbourg. It is believed that this is the first time in the history of the industry that American textile engineers have been called to Europe.

The engineers, headed by Thomas Hagan of Boston, vice-president of the Textile Development Company of this city, will be abroad about one year. During that time they will work in mills in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Sweden.

The engineers have been engaged to make surveys of European mills and to put into effect the methods used in many American cotton plants to bring about greater efficiency and economies in manufacturing. Their trip is the result of visits paid by delegations from the European countries named, to cotton mills of New England and the South. The engineers making the trip are Thomas Hagan, Boston; James Bradbury and George Kay, both of New Bedford; William Dickinson, Lowell; Lloyd Ely, Schenectady; and Thomas Crow, Warren, R. I.

DEBATING REVIVED BY WOMEN'S COLLEGES

Interest in intercollegiate debating in women's colleges is reviving. Vassar has joined the Eastern Intercollegiate Debate League, supplanting Dartmouth which resigned last spring, and is the first women's college admitted to membership. The present members are Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Amherst, Brown, Williams, Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, and Vassar.

Radcliffe College was defeated by Williams recently on the question: "Resolved, that this house favors increased activity of women in politics." Radcliffe upheld the affirmative. The Radcliffe debaters have had no definite organization since the beginning of last year, but they are still challenged by many schools and debate with a few. Williams is the first men's college they have opposed.

LATEST HARVARD GIFT SAID TO BE BY E. S. HARKNESS

Dr. Lowell Silent on \$3,000-
000 Fund Intended to Es-
tablish House Group

Edward S. Harkness of New York is named donor of the recent anonymous gift of \$3,000,000 to Harvard University, to establish a house group or "college-within-the-university" system after the manner of Cambridge and Oxford, according to a copyright article in the Boston Globe.

A Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, would neither affirm nor deny the report that Mr. Harkness was author of the gift. Alfred C. Hanford, dean of Harvard College, also declined to comment, saying that he had personally promised the donor not to disclose his name.

Mr. Harkness, indicated as the Harvard benefactor, is a graduate of Yale University. Among the \$15,000,000 in benefactions he is said to have made in recent years, Mr. Harkness has given numerous gifts to his alma mater, as have his parents and relatives. It is recalled that Mrs. Anna W. Harkness, his mother, erected the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle at Yale, and that the \$15,000,000 in benefactions he is said to have made in recent years, Mr. Harkness has given numerous gifts to his alma mater, as have his parents and relatives.

After first broaching the "house" experiment to the Yale trustees, according to the Boston Globe, Mr. Harkness took his plan to Dr. Lowell at Harvard, whom he found to have similar views about such matters.

The plan finally arrived at calls for erection of a dormitory group which would house between 200 and 300 students. More than providing mere rooming facilities, however, the unit would offer a dining hall, club rooms and quarters for its own quota of college officials and tutors. Cloistered thus the students in this "house" would have also the advantages of the university's lectures, classes, libraries and laboratories.

It is believed the majority of the students who started college life in such a house would remain together for three or four years. Thus they would have the advantages of the small college mixed with the advantages of the large. In addition to showing the similarity of this plan to the English college system, Dr. Lowell calls it the "capping stone" of the tutorial system which has been built up at Harvard during the last 15 years.

ABATEMENTS TO AVOID EXCESS MOTOR FEES

Tax abatements will be used to avoid a possible overlapping of taxes under the new Massachusetts motor vehicle excise law in the cases of owners who trade cars in during the year, according to a letter sent to local assessors by Henry F. Long, state tax commissioner.

Mr. Long advises assessors that

Boston Extends Warm Greeting to Visiting 'Dekes'

Host to Delta Kappa Epsilon
at Eighty-Fourth An-
nual Convention

Its voting membership of 92 increased by several hundred alumni members from various colleges Delta Kappa Epsilon, one of the oldest of the national college fraternities, and the only one of New England origin, prepared Dec. 27 to open its eighty-fourth annual convention in Boston, under the auspices of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Association of Boston and Sigma Tau Chapter of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Headquarters were established in the morning at the Copley-Plaza Hotel; during the afternoon trains arriving from New York and Chicago were to bring special cars filled with members from New York, the middle West and the Pacific coast.

The first regular convention of D. K. E. was held after the organization of the fraternity in New Haven, at Yale University in 1844. The earliest chapters were at Yale, Bowdoin, Colby, Amherst and Princeton. Princeton afterward abandoned fraternal membership among undergraduates.

There was a chapter at Harvard for some time but, when the Harvard club system sprang up at the university, at about 1890, D. K. E. withdrew its chapter, and the present Sigma Tau chapter at Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the district chapter, the youngest in the New England association, although it is 38 years old.

Interesting to note, in connection with the convention, is that the Boston Association is observing its fifth anniversary at this time. John D. Long, then Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts and later Governor, was the first president of the local association. There are 46 chapters scattered over the United States, with three on the Pacific Coast.

Arrangements for the convention are mostly of an informal character. There will be opportunities for members to inspect local historical points and Rear Admiral Phillip Andrews has invited them to be guests at the Navy Yard Saturday morning. The annual banquet will be held in the Copley-Plaza Saturday evening and the Rt. Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, University of Virginia '83, honorary president of Delta Kappa Epsilon, will be a speaker; together with Dr. John Edmondson of Glasgow University; Warren I. Lee, Hamilton '99, the present president of D. K. E.; Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin University, and others.

N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. AGENT
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The appointment of James B. Trumbull of Wollaston, Mass., as industrial development agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, to serve the eastern lines of the system, is announced. He will make his headquarters in Boston.

Message of Colony's Tercentenary Going to All Sections of World

Information Service Strengthened by New Bureaus
—Committees at Work on Plans for Massachusetts and Community Observances

Three bureaus of information are to be opened at once by the citizens' organization that has been functioning for the last two years in preparation for the state-wide Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary of 1930.

One bureau will be under the direction of the Springfield committee, Col. Benjamin A. Franklin, chairman, at the Chamber of Commerce Building in that city. Another will be at the Chamber of Commerce in Salem. Gen. William A. Few is chairman of the Salem committee. The central bureau of information will be as heretofore at the headquarters of the Tercentenary Corporation, 44 School Street, Boston, but with new offices and facilities.

Eventually, each of the local committees in towns and cities through the State will be centers of information for the state-wide and general plans as well as for the more localized affairs. There are at present 10 such local committees, and an equal

number are being formed. The committees already organized are in Watertown, Cambridge, Brockton, Quincy, Waltham, Nantucket, Dorchester, Weymouth, Salem and Springfield.

The information service has been going on for some time but with the increase of interest and extent of activities improved facilities are required. These have been provided by the newly organized ways and means committee of which Charles E. Fay of Watertown is chairman.

Monthly bulletins of information are being issued and circulated throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. It is proposed to considerably extend this useful service. A speakers' bureau has been organized and members of the tercentenary committee will respond to requests of groups and organizations desiring to become more familiar with the occasion for the celebration as well as to know what their parts may be in the general plans.

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larger apartments having wood-burning fireplaces. Several of the apartments have large open porches or roof gardens. A brief review of the more important features includes the following:

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NEW HEAD COACH
FOR W. S. C. FIVEBasketball Fans Entertain
High Hopes for Con-
ference Honors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash.—Several factors have given supporters of State College of Washington basketball high hopes for honors during the present season. Chief among these are the reorganization of the coaching staff with a new head coach and the facilities offered by the new \$500,000 gymnasium completed this fall. Material is fairly plentiful, although not of the caliber that composes championship teams.

J. B. Friel, 1923 graduate of Washington State and former Pacific Coast Conference star, took over the coaching reins this year, relieving Karl A. Schladehan, who is devoting his attention to freshman football, varsity and freshman track in addition to some teaching. Friel gained valuable experience in five years of high school coaching and his generation and last year his team won the state high school championship.

Three Courts

The new gymnasium with its three basketball courts gives greater opportunity for practice work. With such increased activity in basketball, greater interest in the hoop game has been aroused with the result that better playing is expected. Informal practice has been going on all fall under the direction of Friel while intensive training started the first of December.

With the coming of Coach Friel a new brand of basketball was introduced. He teaches a fast, short-passing game that is a variety of percentage play. Starting with a diamond shape formation at tip-off the men break fast and depend on getting in for short shots instead of the longer efforts of last year. Close man-to-man guarding proves an effective defense.

Twenty men compose the varsity squad selected by Coach Friel to carry the load of the long, hard conference campaign which opens Jan. 12. Of these, eight are lettermen, nine are sophomores from last year's strong freshman team, and three are reserves from last year's squad. In general the players are not as rangy as Friel desires, but they are aggressive and speedy and fit well into his type of play.

Leading the forward candidates are E. D. McDowell '28, veteran of two seasons, and A. M. Buckley '30, little speedster of last year. McDowell led the W. S. C. scorers in last year's conference. Buckley is an accurate shooter and fast in his floor movements. E. S. Cragin '29, letterman, and R. J. Tompkins '30, a reserve, look like good performers.

Forwards Back

The Washington State forward combination of two years ago, W. B. Henry '29 and G. E. Clay '29, returned this fall and boosted the Cougar stock. Each has played two seasons and are approaching their old form. However, they will have difficulty in winning their old jobs back as regulars because of the strong competition. P. L. Pesco '31, H. C. Peck '31 and R. S. Van Tuij '31 are exceptionally promising sophomores and landed a place on the starting five in the early games. E. E.

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70-72 State Street Albany, N. Y.Black Hawks Plan
Rink for HockeySPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

AN ARENA built especially for hockey games and ice skating is planned here by Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, president of the Chicago Black Hawks, in the National Hockey League. This structure and plant is to cost between \$500,000 and \$750,000 with a sheet of ice 220 by 90 feet, and will seat between 10,000 and 12,000 spectators.

Maj. McLaughlin states this move is made necessary by the lack of practice opportunities at the Coliseum here, and the failure of negotiations with the Harmon Stadium now building. It is pointed out that the great weakness of the Hawks is their lack of practice. After games at the Coliseum here the ice is immediately broken up, and the players sometimes go into a game after a week's layoff without having had a pair of skates on their feet. The size of the arena is not announced, but will be out of the high-priced areas, it is said.

Three Courts

Mitchell '31, captain of last year's freshmen, is another who has proven a strong center for a regular position. S. A. Shaw '31 and C. A. Ellingsen '31 are men from the 1927 freshmen who show much promise.

Probably the most outstanding candidate for the center position is C. E. Enders '30, a reserve from last year who measures 6 ft. 4 in. He is a valuable man under the basket and is a dead-eye shot. Although out of practice he is expected to be in good shape for the conference season. L. A. Mitchell '30 is a letterman from last year and is a capable center. W. B. Chun '31, tall Korean center, was outstanding in freshman play last year and should make the older men jump to keep their positions. D. E. MacDonal '30 played a little varsity last year and is showing marked improvement this season. J. A. Gould '30 is a new recruit who is a utility man.

Last year Washington State met with one of the worst seasons in basketball history at the college. Of the 10 games played in the northern division race of the Pacific Coast Conference, the Pullman team lost nine, winning but the final contest. Lack of an offense was generally regarded as the principal cause of the Staters' failure to win. Now under the new regime, Washington State follows hope for a much stronger team.

This hope was realized somewhat in the opening tilt with the Idaho State Normal team of Lewiston when W. S. C. scored a little victory last year. This hope was realized somewhat in the opening tilt with the Idaho State Normal team of Lewiston when W. S. C. scored a little victory last year.

Twenty-two Games

Twenty-two games compose the complete basketball schedule arranged by Graduate Manager Earl V. Foster. Of these 12 are non-conference contests, while 10 are league tilts in the race for title honors. Early season games were played with Lewiston Normal, Ellensburg Normal and Whitman College, while the Staters will launch into their intensive program following the holiday season.

Following a non-conference game with Montana State College Jan. 3 at Pullman, the Washington State five will make its first trip to Spokane for an engagement with the Levitch Sparklers and continuing on to Missoula for a little rivalry game with the University of Montana. Most of the first half of the conference schedule will be played at home, after which the team will travel the circuit to meet the other conference teams. The conference schedule includes the following opponents:

Jan. 18—Oregon State College at Pullman; 21—University of Oregon at Pullman;
Feb. 5—University of Idaho at Moscow; 8—University of Washington at Pullman; 12—University of Idaho at Corvallis; 16—University of Oregon at Eugene; 18—University of Washington at Seattle; and 23—University of Montana at Missoula.

Important non-conference games include contests with Gonzaga University, Eugene Mohawks of Eugene, Ore., Whitman College, and the Levitch Sparklers of Spokane.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Dartmouth 5, McGill 1.

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ALBANY, N. Y.Three Teams Better National
League's Doubleplay RecordCincinnati Sets Up New Major Mark While Giants
and Cubs Top Own Circuit's Best—Frisch
Is Only Two-Straight Winner

Doubleplays took so prominent a place in the National League season of 1928 that they overshadowed important individual fielding performances. According to official figures released today, a new National League record for doubleplays by all clubs was established, the mark of 1237 bettering the old record of 1221 made in 1924. Three clubs bettered the team record of 174. Cincinnati setting up a new major-league mark at 194 and New York and Chicago totaling 175 and 176, respectively. The major-league mark for all teams was made by the American League in 1925 and is 1229, only two better than that in the older circuit this year.

Chicago regained fielding honors as a team, having won in 1925 and 1926 only to lose out to Cincinnati last year. In 1924 Cincinnati and Chicago finished seventh and eighth, respectively, in fielding, but ever since then these two clubs have maintained continuous struggle for first-place honors, the Reds finishing a close third in 1925 and second in 1926 to win in 1927. This year they were third, less than two points from the top.

FIRST BASEMEN

Name and Club	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	D.P.	P.C.
Leach, Fred M., Philadelphia	25	19	18	1	258	28	596
Grimm, C. J., Chicago	147	1458	70	10	1538	147	3574
Terry, W. J., New York	149	1524	72	12	1574	148	3628
Kelly, G. L., Cincinnati	99	984	69	9	972	99	2911
Kelley, W. H., Philadelphia	216	14	2	232	19	3910	

Three Teams Better National
League's Doubleplay RecordCincinnati Sets Up New Major Mark While Giants
and Cubs Top Own Circuit's Best—Frisch
Is Only Two-Straight Winner

F. F. Frisch is the only fielder to win honors for the second season at his position. F. C. Lindstrom led the third baseman; C. J. Grimm of Chicago the first baseman; H. H. Ford was the best shortstop. Not one club had two of the leading fielders, unless a pitcher can be counted, in which case New York can claim that distinction with Lindstrom and Fred Fitzsimmons.

Fitzsimmons again proved himself the best fielding pitcher in the circuit, with an average of 1,000, accepting 36 chances without error. In 1926 he accepted 82 chances without a misplay and in 1927 made two errors on 38 chances. That gives him two errors on 256 chances, a record that would do credit to any infielder.

In the outfield, Raymond B. Broderick of Brooklyn claims the honors, although M. G. Carey, in 95 games, leads him. T. L. Douthett of St. Louis set up new league records in chances accepted with 557, putouts, 547, and total chances, 556. Carey held the records formerly. A record of the best fielders at each position and team averages follows:

Name and Club	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	D.P.	P.C.
McMillan, N. A., Chicago	19	32	53	2	87	12	377
High, A. S., St. Louis	139	383	474	21	878	80	3761
McGuire, F. E., Chicago	128	410	524	23	957	126	3759
Bartel, Richard, Pittsburgh	39	106	118	6	230	26	274

Name and Club	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	D.P.	P.C.
Gilbert, Walter, Brooklyn	153	145	340	21	506	34	3554
Lindstrom, F. C., New York	87	74	156	10	240	24	3533
Beck, C. E., Chicago	149	171	293	22	486	27	355

Name and Club	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	D.P.	P.C.
Adams, E. J., Pittsburgh	11	23	31	1	55	10	382
Conroy, J. E., Boston	149	355	568	25	888	128	3752
Ford, H. H., Cincinnati	141	292	19	61	512	61	369
Beck, C. E., Chicago	47	88	139	8	235	28	366

Name and Club	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	D.P.	P.C.
Urban, Luke, Boston	57	181	97	2	220	22	391
Hargrave, E. P., Cincinnati	17	36	2	3	41	3	109
Hartnett, C. L., Chicago	77	199	21	3	232	2	387
Maraville, W. J., St. Louis	124	367	83	7	457	8	3852

Name and Club	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	D.P.	P.C.
Williams, F. C., Philadelphia	69	118	9	127	1000		
Nixon, A. H., Philadelphia	20	4	3	1	1009		
McGuire, F. E., Chicago	17	36	2	3	41	3	109
Hendrick, Harvey, Brooklyn	13	3	2	21	1009		
Orsatti, E. R., St. Louis	65	165	4	2	171	28	388
Smith, John, Boston	27	7	1	213	1	3832	
Clark, E. W., Chicago	31	65	4	1	70	38	3853
Mueller, C. F., Boston	11	127	12	125	1009		
Bressler, R. B., Brooklyn	123	268	7	4	265	28	3831

Name and Club	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	D.P.	P.C.
Fitzsimmons, Fred, New York	40	12	57	2	72	6	1069
Yancey, A. A., Brooklyn	38	17	55	6	64	3	1009
Brandt, E. A., Boston	38	3	61	6	64	3	1009
McGuire, F. E., Chicago	38	3	61	6	64	3	1009
Rhem, C. F., St. Louis	28	3	48	51	5	1009	
Ring, J. J., Philadelphia	35	6	48	45	45	1009	
Koussal, L. J., St. Louis	27	8	37	45	3	1009	
Ferguson, Alexander, Philadelphia	24	11	32	43	43	3	1009
Conroy, J. E., Boston	31	3	28	81	3	1009	
Jablonski, P. W., Cincinnati	31	3	28	81	3	1009	
Walsh, August, Philadelphia	31	3	28	81	3	1009	
Bawson, R. F., Pittsburgh	31	3	28	81	3	1009	
Reinhart, A. C., St. Louis	31	3	28	81	3	1009	
Miljus, J. K., Pittsburgh	31	3	28	81	3	1009	
May, F. S., Cincinnati	31	3	28	81	3	1009	
Held, H. A., St. Louis	31	3	28	81	3	1009	
Robertson, Charles, Boston	31	3	28	81	3	1009	
Tauscher, W. E., Pittsburgh	31	3	28	81	3	1009	
Worley, H., Boston	31	3	28	81	3	1009	
Holly, Edward, Chicago	31	3	28	81	3	1009	
Chaplin, James, New York	31	3	28	81	3	1009	

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Clark, E. W., Chicago	31	65	4	1	70	38	3853
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Musical Events Theaters—News of Art

Bloch's "America" Other Views

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

ERNEST BLOCH'S "America" was the most stimulating concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's season, Dec. 21 and 22. A previous study of Mr. Bloch's score did not make it seem as if his efforts would be weighted with success. "America" contains so many tunes of Indian, Negro and other origin that the composition presented the appearance of a potpourri of gargantuan proportions. The anthem, too, with which the piece concludes, did not leave an impression of originality.

Mr. Bloch's mastery technique saved his production from the failure which would have developed a similar work by a composer less able and adroit. This technique was concerned not only with the gorgeous orchestral work in which "America" was clothed, but the remarkable fashion in which the whole was fitted together, so that the total impression was one of unity and strength. For once the composer was able to forget that he must be racial at any cost. For once he looked at symphonic music through the medium of the theater. The anthem at the end of the piece might be banal, but the accumulation of excitement leading into it and the majestic sonority with which the tune is scored must have left even the most fastidious connoisseurs a little dazzled. Of the success of "America" the listeners left no doubt. There was great applause and Mr. Stock and the orchestra to whom the composer owes great gratitude—stood to acknowledge it. No attempt was made to encourage the audience. Bloch wished, to sing the final hymn. And that, perhaps, was just as well.

Rosa Linda Solist

The remainder of the program was devoted to Mendelssohn's seldom-played overture, "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," Debussy's "Pétes," and two works for piano and orchestra—César Franck's Symphonic Variations and the Hungarian Fantasia by Liszt—which were performed by Rosa Linda. It has not been often that the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra have presented their patrons with an artist as mature for her age as Miss Linda. This performer, who is only 15, negotiated the two compositions with astonishing skill and with a strength which may here and there have been insufficient to dominate the orchestra, but there was no doubt as to the charm of her touch and the certainty with which she overcame the difficulties of the works.

At the opera the new performances of the week have been Halévy's "La Juive" (Dec. 19) and Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Dec. 22). In the former Mme. Leida took the part of the heroine, and in the latter, which in former performances had been the property of Rosa Raisa. The Rachel of the new artist was excellently conceived and not less excellently sung. As a whole, the performance lacked something of spontaneity, but Halévy's music is becoming strangely wan. It should be added that Charles Marshall was effective as Eleazar and Alexander Kipnis made the Cardinal into a more or less human figure. Donizetti's work brought forward Margherita Salvi as Adina, a part in which she played and sang with charm. Mr. Schipa was as fluent and elegant as usual in the role of Nemorino, and Barre Hill, one of the new American vocalists, sang with real beauty of tone and acted with less confidence the role of the young farmer who loves Adina.

The Apollo Club

The Apollo Club offered its annual performance of the "American" Dec. 20. Edgar Nelson, who succeeded Harrison Wild as director of the organization, was highly successful in infusing enthusiasm into the singers. The choruses were interpreted with verve, and the orchestra, who even to persuade the orchestra that Handel's music was worthy of its sense of poetry and its skill. The soloists, who also accomplished effective labors, were the soprano, Karolyin Harris, contralto, Arthur Kraft, tenor, and Frank Cutbert, bass.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI—The contribution of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra to the six simultaneous premieres of Ernest Bloch's "America" had an unusual feature. Fritz Reiner, who conducted the Christmas festival concert on Dec. 20, when the Bloch composition was presented, had asserted it was his object to present the Bloch music in the spirit in which it was composed, and he had made preparations to utilize the most distinctively "American" choruses that could be assembled in Cincinnati. Mr. Reiner, a native Hungarian, became an American citizen last July. He has been recognized by phases of American life which he regards as peculiar to the United States. One of these is the participation of American mothers in careers other than in motherhood. Another is the public school system. Accordingly he determined that these two points of view should be represented. For the first, he chose a choral group known as "The Mothersingers." This is a Cincinnati chorus of 155 mothers, led by Will R. Reeves, Cincinnati director of community singing. To these, Mr. Reiner added a chorus of 1000 voices taken from the public and parochial high schools of Cincinnati. Fifteen schools were represented, and each unit of the chorus learned the Bloch score before they were assembled for final rehearsals.

Chorus in Gallery

No stage in Cincinnati is large enough to accommodate such a group, and accordingly the entire gallery of the Music Hall was used for the high school choruses. The orchestra and the "Mothersingers" occupied the stage. It was discovered that of the 135 mothers on the stage 54 had children singing in the gallery.

When these two choruses were joined in the concluding strains of the Bloch rhapsody, the emotional effect was, of course, tremendous. Throughout the last five minutes applause, cheering and shouts of

"Bravo," made the music almost inaudible. Such a performance proves one thing. Whatever the ultimate verdict may be regarding the Bloch score from a musical standpoint, it is obvious that it has compelling emotional power and that an audience can be made to come to its feet with the final movement.

This is interesting in the light of what goes before in the composition. Up to the conclusion no one would be likely to assert that the music is primarily emotional in significance. Indeed, the composer has deliberately worked against this end, both by following a very elaborate program, and by fastening attention upon the extraordinary dexterity with which he has utilized folk songs, dance tunes and hymns. His constant quotation, however authentic as to sources, contributes to the program rather than to the power and sweep of the music itself. It becomes impressive as an exercise in dexterity rather than as a compelling bit of origination.

Nevertheless, Bloch has used these materials with great felicity. The string quartet, for example, at the opening of the second movement, is a beautiful writing, and is a noble preservation of an American folk tune. Indeed, the skill with which these familiar melodies are orchestrated is extraordinary, and it is only in the material with which they are joined that occasional banalities are evident.

The festival was marked also by a brilliant presentation of the Debussy cantata, "The Blessed Damsel." It was ably handled by orchestra and the chorus of the "Mothersingers." It became a triumph for Ruth Townsend, Cincinnati mezzo-soprano. Hulda Lashanska had been engaged to sing the exquisite soprano score, and came to Cincinnati for rehearsals. At the last moment she was prevented from appearing, and with only one rehearsal Mrs. Townsend learned the soprano solo as well as the contralto score, for which she had been engaged, and gave a musically performance. Cincinnati lost nothing by the change.

The Mothersingers presented also a group of Christmas cantatas of Prætorius, Cornelius and Gevaert, and the high school chorus sang five familiar Christmas songs and hymns.

The New Films

NEW YORK—Warner Brothers' new talking picture, "My Man," with Fanny Brice of musical-comedy fame as the featured player, is at the Warner Theater. As in the case of the Warner hit, "The Singing Fool" with the inimitable Al Jolson, little attempt has been made to provide more than a working skeleton of a scenario on which to string as many song hits as possible, thus enabling Miss Brice to fit all her old musical-hall favorites into a drab little tale of a self-sacrificing sister continually caught in the showers of misfortune while her underserving charge steps out gaily into the sunshine. But, to quote from one of Miss Brice's songs, there is no rain, no sorrow, no trouble, and so the film comes to a presumably happy close with the deserted bride emerging a successful prima-donna and a repentant bridegroom-to-be on his way back to make up and start all over again.

There are one or two moments when Miss Brice makes her character appealing, pathetic, and a few times, too, when she is her old comic-opera self, clowning and frolicking to the audience's large delight. But it is perhaps too much to ask of this clever sketch artist to sustain a long evening's exacting role when she has always been at her best in bits of broad comedy. It is not so simple a matter as might appear, this overnight transplanting of stage personalities onto the screen, and Miss Brice is obviously more suited to the requirements of the stage than the screen, where her speaking registers admirably at the microphones.

Guinn Williams gives an honest rendering of the part of the recalcitrant bridegroom, and Edna Murphy, Andre Segura and Ann Brody are acceptable in their roles. Archie Mayo directed this first screen effort of Miss Brice, and Mark Canfield wrote the story. Miss Brice's old favorite, "My Man," becomes the theme song of the picture, though it must be said that in her rollicking days she made it far more effective in her little black gown standing under the Paris lamplight.

As principal picture fare at the Rex Theater holiday bill, a most likable Fox film, "Prep and Pep," should serve old and young with laughs aplenty. Another of the David Butler series of prep school days, this picture takes place at Culver Military Academy (Culver, Ind.), and gives a graphic glimpse of Culver days and ways. David Rollins is again the young protagonist and brings to the film as engaging a personality as Hollywood has to offer. Forced to maintain his father's reputation for physical prowess, he all but gives up the fight; but the Commandant steers him about and he winds up with flying colors. John Darrow and Frank Albertson (a genuinely comic fellow) play the other two sides of this Culver triumvirate with fine gusto, and Nancy Drexel makes the one female role of the film what it should be. William Counselman and Mr. Butler wrote the story for this entertaining film, and the direction admirably catches the juvenile mood of the piece.

At the Paramount Theater, Bebe Daniels' "What a Night" is as merry in a none too plausible tale by Lloyd Corrigan and Grover Jones of a modish maiden plumped arbitrarily into the midst of a reporter's job. This popular Paramount star gives good and generous account of herself, and so it may be taken for granted that the picture will run through one episode after another with all her accustomed verve and adroitness, only to come out on top in the proverbial nick of time. Neil Hamilton plays opposite Miss Daniels.



STUDIES BY WILLIAM HATHERELL, R. I.

William Hatherell

as the star reporter with good effect, and William Austin, Wheeler Oakman, Charles Sellon, Charles H. Males and Ernie Adams are all well cast. Edward Sutherland directed "What a Night" and has turned out a continually amusing picture.

R. F.

Kinder Solist With Cleveland Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND—The eighth program of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra contained the symphony best loved of the major works in its repertoire, one which always stands first in any demand for a request number, and in which the genius of the conductor, Nikolai Sokoloff, seems to exhibit its brightest refinement. Many times has the Franck Symphony been played by this orchestra, but never does it leave its audience cold, nor do the orchestral players ever fail to give of their best in its performance.

The concert opened with a Bach Concerto, the one labeled No. 3 (in G Major) in which there is interlarded with the famous Air from the D Major Suite, played in unison by the violins. Sokoloff's reading was masterly in color and contrast, and the splendid solidity of the violin section gave to the work a fundamental quality of a self-sacrificing sister continually caught in the showers of misfortune while her underserving charge steps out gaily into the sunshine. But, to quote from one of Miss Brice's songs, there is no rain, no sorrow, no trouble, and so the film comes to a presumably happy close with the deserted bride emerging a successful prima-donna and a repentant bridegroom-to-be on his way back to make up and start all over again.

The soloist was Hans Kinder, and the concerto of his choice was that in B minor by Dvorak. His glowing melody in the Adagio gave congenial opportunity for the display of Mr. Kinder's warm emotional tone, and the effective orchestration was fascinating. Especially lovely was the tone of the first flute (Weyert A. Boer) answering in oft repeated response the deep voice of the cello.

Walter Hampden Again in "Cyrano de Bergerac"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Edmond Rostand's tragic-comedy "Cyrano de Bergerac" is a welcome addition to almost any theatrical season. Staged as skillfully and colorfully as is the Walter Hampden revival, its welcome is assured. Mr. Hampden has revived the play for a limited engagement at the Hampden Theater until he is ready to open his next production.

The producer again plays the title role of the redoubtable Gascon who is a chief delight to tilt at shams and oppression, and who declares emphatically that "a man doesn't fight merely to win." "Ah, yesterday I did not have so many friends!" he exclaims, "but today, because of my sword, I have many more." A letter from Thomas Hardy 30 years ago, full of admiration of his illustration of Mr. Hardy's "Jude at the Milestone," in Harper's Magazine, says: "I do not remember ever before having seen an artist who grasped a situation so thoroughly. Would that I possessed a copy of the original."

Sheila Kaye Smith writes this year: "I never had an illustrator who brought out so exactly what I wanted." There are similar letters from Rutherford Crockett, Richard Harding Davis, W. G. Locke, Florence Kilpatrick, Mary Cholmondeley, W. B. Maxwell, Seaton Merriman and many others whose work he illustrated.

One letter is from Her Majesty Queen Mary of England, expressing appreciation of Mr. Hatherell's tiny painting, "The Land Girl," no larger than a postage stamp, for her famous Doll's House, which was exhibited at the Wembley Exhibition in 1924. Also an appreciative letter came from Princess Marie Louise.

In the Liverpool Autumn Exhibition in 1925, and later by request of the Education Committee in Boston, there was an exhibition of two dozen water color drawings by Mr. William Hatherell, illustrating one day of William Shakespeare's walks through London in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

One of his earliest pictures entitled, "A River Picnic," exhibited in the London Royal Academy of 1899, made such a mark that George Clausen, R.A., in a letter to Mr. Hatherell, after remarking on the beauty of its color, feeling, drawing and pose, says: "An artist who grasped a situation so thoroughly stood in front of it and said, 'Fancy! the man that can do this sort of thing messing about in black and white!' It was afterward exhibited

William Hatherell

STUDIES of heads, reproduced above, are the work of Mr. William Hatherell. He is a member of the British Royal Institute, London, of the Royal West of England Academy, and of the British Colonial Society of Illustrators. Mr. Hatherell's work shows a breadth of vision, sympathy with all that is best in human nature, a true love of the ideal.

One feels that in following faithfully the ideal, Mr. Hatherell has done a service to humanity. There is law behind his work—a dignity and beauty which will cultivate and outshine the passing tendency of certain modern schools toward ugliness and morbid imagining under the guise of originality, cleverness and progress. Eccentricity is not originality. True progress must always be in the line of spirituality—or the sanity of real living, and doing of things worth while: bringing out the poetry and peace in nature.

In the early days of his artistic career Mr. Hatherell won distinction as a black-and-white artist. He gained, and still holds, a first place in the ranks of English illustrators. Messrs. Cassell commissioned him to illustrate a book entitled, "Picturesque Australasia," for which he was to do 350 drawings. To do this he traveled all over the Australian continent. On the voyage home he occurred to him that the quarter-deck with characteristic groups would make a good water color picture. He painted a large picture from these sketches, which was hung by the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors.

This led to his being asked to do work dealing with similar subjects for the Graphic, and to his success as one of the most brilliant and productive black-and-white artists and illustrators in England. His illustrations of William Black's "Wolfenbutel" for that paper were much talked of.

Mr. Hatherell was many times sent to the Guildhall to make sketches of the coronation banquets given in honor of the King and Queen. He was also sent to Royal Garden parties at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace to make sketches for the Graphic.

Mr. Hatherell's work as an illustrator has brought him appreciation and gratitude from some of the greatest writers of our time. In all his work is the love of the ideal, of the best in humanity—a refreshing selflessness, giving him the sympathetic insight needed to bring out the ideal of the author, and to interpret the true meaning of his work. A letter from Thomas Hardy 30 years ago, full of admiration of his illustration of Mr. Hardy's "Jude at the Milestone," in Harper's Magazine, says: "I do not remember ever before having seen an artist who grasped a situation so thoroughly. Would that I possessed a copy of the original."

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"Jim the Penman" Revived in Boston

For two weeks at the Colonial Theater Boston players may see George C. Tyler's revival of "Jim the Penman." This famous English melodrama by Sir Charles Young was first produced in London in 1886, and several times revived there and in the United States. The play, faded as it seems today because of its assistance upon keeping the audience fully informed upon every detail that mystifies the personages of the story, is still an effective entertainment, a polite early example of a long line of "crook" plays.

The principal characters are designed strictly with an eye to serving the vigorous plot, which sets forth with a curious Ibsen-like touch the consequences of a crime 20 years after the event. For the Boston revival Percival of his sweetheart and married her himself by means of forged letters. The action of the play shows the discovery of this incident of the distant past. Percival's magnanimity, refusal to prosecute Ralston, and Ralston's passing, leaving his wife free to marry Percival. A typical story of its time, filled with longings for the "might have been" and a swift catastrophe that leaves all the worthy people of the play happy at the final curtain.

William Faversham gives a tense performance of the remorseful Ralston, his eyes burning with foreboding as he contemplates the future. Ralston, steadily keeping the audience in his confidence, and altogether playing the part in its true period vein. Matching him well was Charles Richmond as the hearty, kindly and much-endured Percival, lending a personal glow and vocal warmth that humanized the part.

In key with this sturdy pair was the fluttering ingénue of Cecil Dixon as Ralston's daughter, Marguerite St. John, as Lady Dunscombe, who is a little uncertain in her social standing, and Helen Lowell as Mrs. Chapstone, who is brisk in her charitable ways, however costly they may be to her friends in the form of subterfuge. The play was well acted, and was well received by the audience, and was well received by the audience, and was well received by the audience.

The Junior Festival Players of the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York, announce their annual holiday production as a pantomime ballet "La Boutique Fantasque" music by Rossini-Rosini to be given at the Playhouse, 466 Grand Street, Dec. 26, 28, 29, 30 and Jan. 1.

"Waterloo Leave"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORWICH, Eng.—"Waterloo Leave," a new ballad-opera by Clifford Bar and Martin Shaw, had its first performance Nov. 12 at the Madam T. T. Theater by the Norwich Players.

and many humorous episodes follow the misrepresentation of his character. It is all typical ballad-opera—light but not frothy, laughable without degenerating into farce.

The whole performance was a success. Mr. Shaw's music was played by a string quartet which gave the atmosphere of intimacy demanded by the theater. There were many good choruses, including a crickets one at Lord's with the players in the fannels and top hats of the period. At the close author and composer were called to the front.

Portland Orchestral Concerts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—Set between two concerts of the Portland Symphony Orchestra was the season's first appearance of the Portland Junior Symphony Orchestra in the city auditorium the night of Dec. 18. Jacques Gershkovitch, the highly competent Russian musician who has so consistently and constructively contributed to the musical life of this city, coincidentally commenced his fourth season as leader of this assemblage of young players. The Portland Junior Symphony is now in its fifth season as a separate organization, dependent on no other set program through to completion.

This concert was given before a large audience whose interest was in the young players as well as in the music. Unrestrained and often vociferous applause is the rule at these concerts. It was an extraordinary, then, that Mr. Gershkovitch was cheered after each group. The program contained: the first two movements of Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, four excerpts from Liszt's "Russian" Rhapsody, Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette," Napravnik's "Melancholia," and Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture."

The senior orchestra under Willem van Hoogstraten had previously given a matinee concert attended by delegations from the public schools. In addition to the usual suite of Liadoff folk songs, it contained Chabrier's rhapsody, "España," and Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody. The pianissimo movement from Delibes' "Sylvia" ballet and overture to Glinka's "Russian and Ludmilla" concluded the program.

The Portland Symphony Society's special holiday program was presented in the public auditorium the night of Dec. 17. Neither soloist nor symphony was to be found on this program, which nevertheless brought three "first-timers"—that is, compositions not heretofore performed by this orchestra. These were: "Ballet Suite No. 1" (Gluck-Mottl), "Impressions of Italy" (Chaprentier), and "Artist's Life" waltz (Strauss).

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Bantock's "Pilgrim's Progress"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE Symphony Concert given by the British Broadcasting Corporation at Queen's Hall, Nov. 23, was designed to achieve many things, including the first appearance of the National Chorus and the commemorations of Bunyan and Schubert. As to the National Chorus, it may be said at once that it performed well and promised better. The tone of the voices is sound, sweet and full, the parts are well balanced, the intelligence of the singers adequate. They are not yet proof against a tendency to fall in pitch, but they can pull up again.

Impressions are mixed over the commemorations. Bunyan was honored with a new work, composed for the occasion by Granville Bantock. It was performed with care, zeal and sympathy. Schubert was represented by his Fifth Symphony (B minor) and the "Reiter-Marsch" in C major, orchestrated by Liszt. Of the performance of these charming and light-hearted works one is disposed to echo the comment of Mark Twain's Adam on Sunday—"Pulled through." The rendering almost disguised Schubert as well.

This is not the first, nor will it be the last, time that Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" for music. Yet the lengthy, leisurely narrative, the slender poems, and the humble, playful Bunyan prose are not exactly the raw stuff of opera or oratorio. The libretto for the present work was prepared by Bowker Andrews. Considering the difficulty of the task, the solution is satisfactory. Bunyan's own words serve wherever possible, and they are enriched at certain points by the introduction of passages from the Bible and Milton's "Paradise Lost." Only in exceptional need does the arranger introduce verses of his own.

Treated With Felicity

The music begins with Bunyan speaking from his cell in Bedford Gaol; it ends with his awakening from the dream. The intervening scenes include the "Losing of the Burden," the "Flight," "Vanity Fair," and "Crossing the River." Professor Bantock has scored his work for six soloists, chorus and orchestra. All are treated with felicity. If he could command his imagination as absolutely as he commands his means, "The Pilgrim's Progress" would be a great work. As it stands, the music is uneven, inspired at times with beauty and individuality, at others unconsciously reflecting Wagner and Liszt. The first sight of the celestial city and the passage of the River are distinctly reminiscent of Siegfried, and the Rhine music. That is the unfortunate way of acknowledging Wagner. There is also a fine way, and Bantock took it in his employment of representative themes and in the use of orchestral interludes to paint the scenery, carry forward the action, and express the emotions.

The theme allotted to Christian has associated with it the German Easter Hymn and with the tune to Bunyan's poem, "Who would true valor see." Bunyan himself receives some of the best music in the work. The Prologue and Epilogue are quite beautiful. The work was finely sung by Kellogg, Fulkner, his performance being the more noteworthy as he had taken over the part at 24 hours' notice. The other soloists were Megan Telli, Gladys Palmer, Edith Cruickshank (a very sketchy trio as the Shalott Ones), Trevor Jones (a valiant, sweet-voiced Christian) and Harold Williams.

The London Symphony

The London Symphony Orchestra's concert in Queen's Hall on Nov. 23 was not one of its happiest efforts. Emil Cooper, who conducted, did not arrive at really good terms with the band till the second half of the evening. Here, in Stravinsky's "Firebird" and in Scriabin's "Poème d'Extase," he got the brilliance, the gorgeous floods of tone, the volcanic phantasmagoria of the Russian composers. Haydn was quite another

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Howarth Prize

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

Part I

THE girls of Milton Manor had just returned from the vacation and were endeavoring to settle down for the winter term. There was a general atmosphere of excitement everywhere; a good deal of reorganization to be done through; a picking up of old threads; a certain sense of restraint to be overcome after the period of freedom.

Tony Lister, one of the seniors in her house, was kneeling upon the floor of her little study, surrounded by a pile of books and other belongings. She looked up as the door opened and smiled somewhat faintly at the newcomer.

"Hello, Beth!"

"Hello, Tony! Had a good time?"

"Oh, yes, thanks."

Beth dropped into one of the wicker chairs.

"What's up, old thing? Something gone wrong?" she asked.

Tony sat back on her heels and dusted her hands together.

"Everything," she said.

"Where's Louise?" Beth asked.

"Hasn't she come back yet?" And then she noticed that Louise's pictures had gone on in their places and on the wall were patches of unfaded paper.

"That's it," said Tony. "They've taken Louise away. Apparently she was too good for our house so they transferred her to Miss Cloud's."

Beth gave a little gasp.

"And there is worse to follow," Tony went on. "I am not to choose my study fellow. It seems. Some miserable new girl has already been fixed for me. Think of it! All through the winter with a stranger!"

The summer term wouldn't have been so bad—but winter is so intimate. And so much depends on one's work—the half yearly exams, and the Howarth Prize—she broke off suddenly, and began busying herself with the books in an effort to hide her feelings.

"Of course you are in for the Howarth, and Louise too; one of you should get it," said Beth. "I couldn't write a review if you promised me a university scholarship. What book has been chosen for this year?"

"Welcome," a tremendously interesting novel by an anonymous writer. Quite the most promising book we've ever had to do. Louise and I were going to study it together."

"Poor old thing!" said Beth consolingly. "But this person may not be so bad when you get to know her. Who is she?"

Daisy Drew

"By name, Daisy Drew; by reputation, wonderfully clever—everything very promising. You will agree. I shouldn't wonder if she heads straight for the Howarth and carries it off!"

Beth drew herself out of her chair.

"Well, I must trot. I'll drop in and look at Miss Daisy Lister's," she said, and vanished down the passage.

A few minutes afterward the door opened and Daisy came in. She was small and slim with big dark eyes and a serious little mouth. She carried as many of her belongings as she could manage and dumped them down in a heap on the floor.

"I've arrived," she said. "I'm Daisy Drew."

Tony gave a hasty glance. "I'm very sorry," she said coldly, "but you can't possibly bring all those things in here; this study is quite full up as it is."

"Then where shall I put them?" Daisy asked.

"I haven't the faintest idea," said Tony, packing her books into a bookcase with much energy.

Daisy sat down in the wicker chair. "It is a nice study," she observed; "nice, but rather small. I see we shall both have to be very tidy."

She leaned back and watched Tony for some time without speaking. Then she got up and began to read the titles of the books aloud over her companion's shoulder.

"Quite good," she commented. "Rather restricted, perhaps, but quite good."

Tony looked at her incredulously. "Whatever are you talking about?" she said.

"Your books," Daisy replied. "You are very short of really good modern stuff; and there is plenty of it, if you know how to pick and choose."

Tony gave a sarcastic little laugh. "So you consider 'modern stuff,' as you call it, essential?"

"I do," said Daisy. "Just as essential as modern clothes."

Tony realized for the first time that the new arrival was faultlessly dressed. She glanced down at her own blue serge suit and thought commonplace it was. Daisy, meanwhile, had picked up one of the books and was turning over the leaves carelessly.

"This, at any rate, is modern," she said. "Have you read it?"

"Welcome"

"I have read it, but not studied it," Tony replied.

"Oh, it is not worth studying; it is only a novel," said Daisy.

"It has been selected for review by the Howarth Committee," Tony explained. "The Howarth is the biggest literary prize the school offers."

Daisy looked interested. "Is it compulsory?" she asked.

"Good gracious no! As a matter of fact only a few girls enter. Just those who are really keen."

"And you?" Daisy asked.

"Oh yes. I try for it every year. The girl who always won it has left so there's just a chance. My pal, Louise Maitland, is in for it too. She shared my study, and everything else, until—"

"Until I nosed my way in," Daisy interrupted.

"Exactly," said Tony.

"That's bad luck. I'm really sorry," said Daisy.

"You can't be helped now," Tony said with an air of resignation. "But please do something with your lumber—it can't stay on the floor, you know."

Daisy laid it into a neat pile in a corner and covered it over with a traveling rug. "There!" she said, "that's my good deed done for today. And now I am going to enjoy a well-earned rest on the sofa."

She stretched herself at full length on the one really comfortable piece of furniture and clasping her hands behind her head watched Tony hang her pictures.

"No modern stuff, either," she observed quietly. "I wish I had brought some of mine. I have several signed etchings, and a woodcut or two."

"What a pity the Head didn't provide you with a house—a house with a library attached," said Tony. She felt thoroughly irritated. The very attitude of the girl on the sofa was annoying. A newcomer, and so self-assured, so condescending, so utterly impossible!

Later in the day she poured out her troubles to Louise in the cozy little study she had just moved into. The well-known pictures were already in position and Louise was admiring her handiwork with satisfaction. "If only you were here, too," she said.

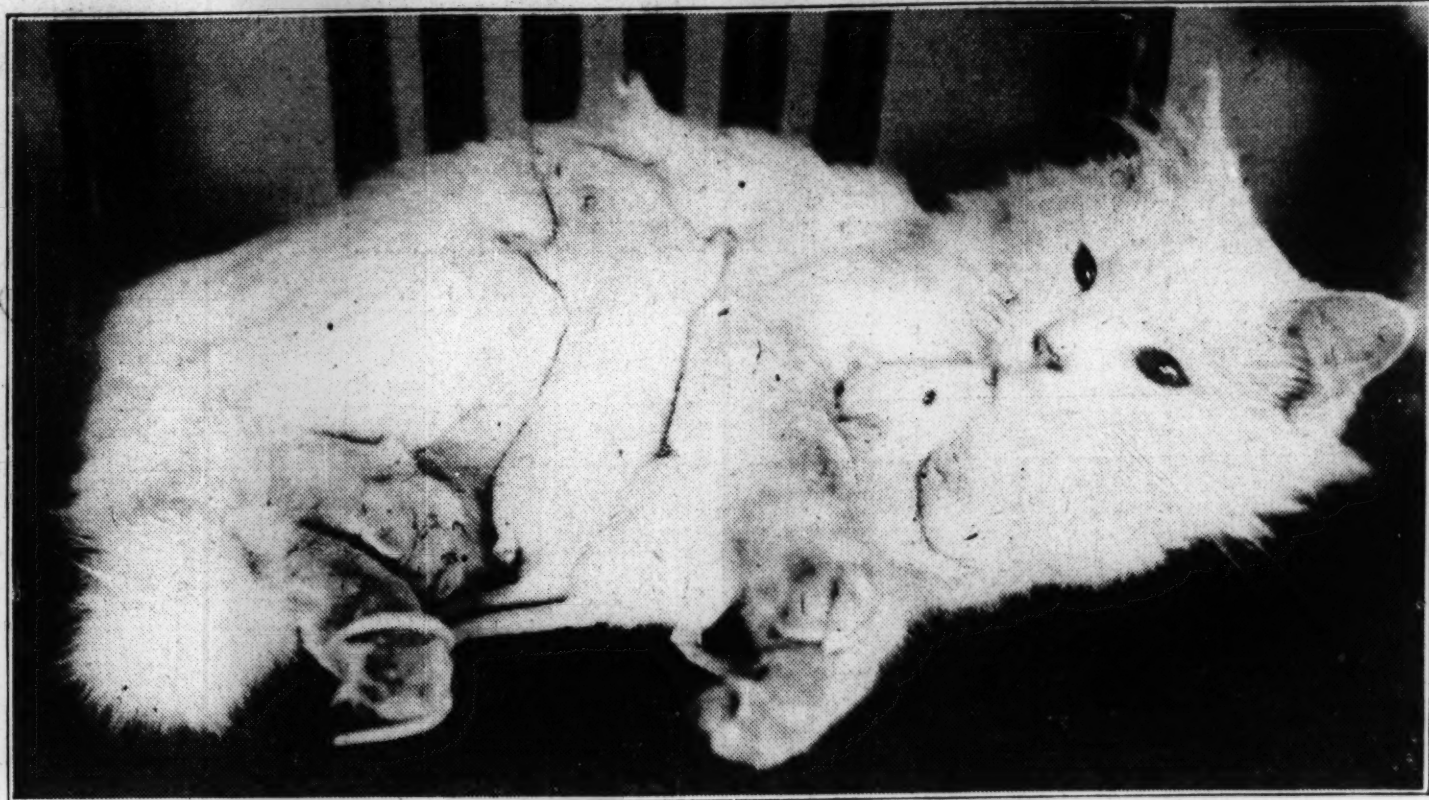
"Oh, don't!" observed Tony crossly. "It's more than any reasonable person can stand."

"And the Howarth—is she going to enter for that?" Louise asked.

"Quite likely," she seemed thoroughly familiar with 'Welcome' already. She loves books—"

"But that doesn't mean she can review them," said Louise. "Bring 'Welcome' along here in the evenings and we will go through it together as we planned. Fortunately no one is to share this study with me so we can be alone."

Dimples and the Rats Lie Down Together



Courtesy of Almer Coe & Co., Chicago

DIMPLES is a cat who is fond of little animals and likes to be kind to them. He even knows how to behave as a courteous guest when his mistress, Mrs. Margaret Dean of Mount Vernon, Ill., puts him into the canary birds' cage. He is a perfect gentleman.

One day, Dimples' surprise. Mrs. Dean's little son came home with some white rats that a friend had given him. Most people suppose that cats and rats can't get along together, but that is because they have never met a friendly puss like Dimples. Mrs. Dean made no such mistake.

"I just told him," she said, "that he must not hurt them and

asked him to take care of them. Immediately he started to lick and wash them as a mother cat does her kittens."

Among his other friends are some feather pets of Mrs. Dean's. "Whenever I let the laughing doves come out of their cage," she continued, "they land right on Dimples' back and stay there." No wonder, for his fur makes a soft, fluffy nest for a turtle dove.

He has tricks, too. He can take food out of a bowl with his paw and use his paw to put it in his mouth.

"He is just a wonderful cat," said his mistress. "People who come to see him marvel at how he loves those rats and doves."

Cities and Nations

NEXT time you have a party or a picnic and want a new game with plenty of fun in it, try the game of Cities and Nations. Any number may take part. One is provided with pencil and pad and is appointed score-keeper. All the rest are players.

The first player to answer any question correctly gets five points, and has the privilege of asking the next question. He is allowed 30 seconds to think of a question, and if, at the end of that time he has not asked one, the player on his right has the privilege, and so on until someone asks a question. Each player who cannot ask a question when it is his turn forfeits two points. Each player who answers a question incorrectly forfeits two points. If a player asks a question that nobody can answer correctly, all the other players forfeit two points, and he gets five points for answering his own question.

Now we are ready to play, and the score-keeper asks the first question so that each player may have an equal chance. "What is the speediest city?" he asks.

There is silence for a few seconds, then a voice says: "Velocity!"

"Correct! Now you ask one!" says the score-keeper, crediting five points to the player.

The winner is hardly ready and has to do some quick thinking, but as the time is almost up he asks: "What nation is very pleasant to live in?"

"Fascination!" comes a prompt reply, and right after it someone says: "Imagination!"

"I was thinking of imagination!" says the questioner, so the winner gets five points, and the other loses two points.

"This time the winner is ready. 'What city should we all avoid?' is the question.

"Animos!" says a player, and his answer is correct.

"What nation holds the attention closely?" asks the winner.

"Fascination!" shouts the one who lost two points a moment ago with the same answer, but this time he is right, and his score is now "plus three points."

"What is a very tempestuous nation?" he asks.

"Indignation!"

And so the game goes merrily along because everyone has thought of a question to ask when his turn comes, and everyone has thought of the same question.

"What city is very poor?"

"Paucity!"

"What city is too forward?"

"Precocity!"

"What is a calm, submissive nation?"

"Resignation!"

"What is a very unfortunate city?"

"Adversity!"

"The player who answered the last one has been very eager to get his chance. 'What nation is always moving about?'" he asks.

There is a long silence. Nobody can think of a nation that keeps moving about.

"Gratification!" ventures one.

"Wrong!" says the questioner. "You lose two points!"

"That's a 'nation,' not a nation!" remarks the score-keeper.

At the end of two minutes the score-keeper calls: "Time!" and everyone loses two points except the questioner, who is allowed to answer his own question and gets five points for doing so.

"Peregrination!" he says. "What nation am I living in now?"

"Nobody can answer that question either, so when the score-keeper calls 'Time!' he says, gleefully: 'Gratification!'"

Too late he sees his mistake. "That's not a nation!" cry a number of voices. "That's a 'nation!'"

And so instead of winning five points, he loses two points for giving a wrong answer. The man on his right asks the next question.

"What is the most thickly populated city?"

"Density!"

"What is the most thoughtful nation?"

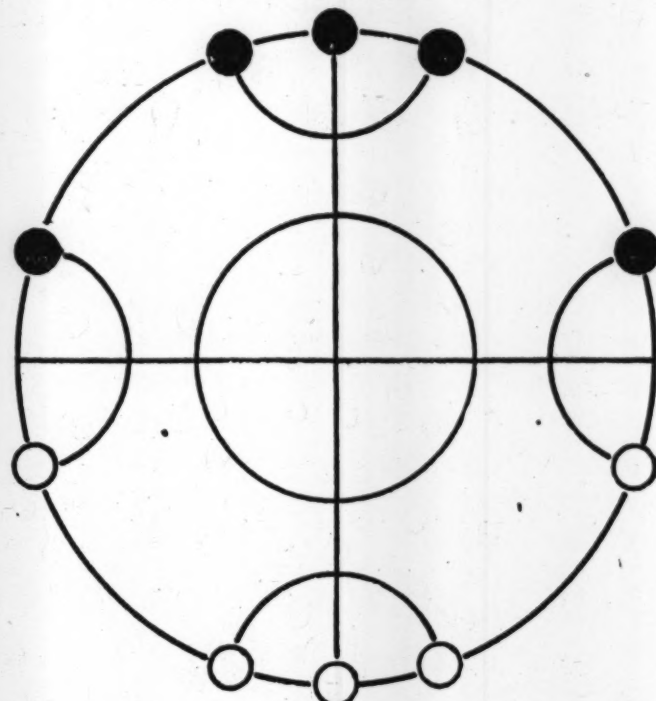
"Rumination!"

"What nation is always getting put out?"

"Elimination!"

And so the game goes on until nobody can think of any more cities or nations that have not been named. The player who has the most points is the winner.

"Watermelon Chess"



THE boys of the Y in this "Capital of the Southern Clouds" Yunnanfu, have been teaching me a game which I think you would like to try. Chess of many intricate kinds has developed in China in the last 4000 years. This "Watermelon Chess" grew here.

The diagram or board is drawn with two concentric circles cut by two diameters at right angles. Then imagine that you started to take a bite at the end of each cut. See diagram.

The chessmen are of two colors, five of each. At the start they are placed as in the diagram, at the intersections. The players move along the lines, one man one step (i. e., to the next point where two lines intersect) in any direction alternately. Each tries to place his men that a man of the opposite side cannot move. When a chessman is cornered he is lifted from the board. The one who eliminates all the other side is the winner. He scores one point for each of his surviving men. Of course, the grand total of several games wins the match at whatever number the goal has been set.

Toasted watermelon seeds like those commonly sold here at peanut stands are used in China, but halma men or dildewink men or even buttons would do very well, and you can easily make the board for yourself out of cardboard.

V. P.

Key to Puzzle

Answer: United States puzzle published Dec. 20:

Nest, nest, nest, suit, ten, ant, tie, nut, seat, seed.

"Shufflety"

Shuffle the following four-letter words to make other words of four letters.

1. A tropical tree and you have a device for producing light.

2. An African river and you have something to hang clothes on.

3. A part of a book and you have a verb meaning open-mouthed.

4. Something cleaners remove and you have a part of a fence.

5. Part of stairs and you have something annoying.

6. A story and you have an adjective meaning not on time.

7. Something china is heated in and you have a single part of a chain.

8. A unit of distance and you have a fruit something like a lemon.

9. A very heavy book and you have a small particle.

Folding Bicycle

And now comes the folding bicycle that packs up in a small suitcase and can be carried into the day coach or sleeping car without the fuss that attends the handling and checking of so awkward a piece of baggage. The idea is that of a Frenchman and the bicycle is intended chiefly to benefit tourists who wish to pedal their way through European countries. Although the wheels on this machine are diminutive, the gears are so arranged that the rider can easily make 20 miles an hour which is fast enough for anyone who is bent solely on sight-seeing.

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Silhouette Making

HAVE you ever noticed what a pretty shadow is made on the wall if a vase of flowers or a little fern, is standing on the mantelpiece and there is a bright light in the middle of the room? Have you ever thought of making a picture like that? It is great fun, and quite easy to do.

Let us suppose that you want to make a silhouette of a vase with a few flowers in it. You will notice that some flowers make much prettier shadows than others. See, therefore, that for your silhouette you use those that make the prettiest shadows. Fasten a piece of smooth white (not cream) paper on the wall—if possible nearly on a level with the light—and stand the vase in front of it, rather close to but not actually touching the paper.

You will have to experiment a little in order to get the shadow of the vase and flowers to fall right in the center of the paper, so that it makes a properly balanced picture when it is finished. You will find that the nearer the vase is to the paper the smaller the shadow will be, so, before starting on the actual silhouette, decide just how close together the vase and paper should be, because the silhouette, when finished, will be exactly the same size as the shadow.

Now take a pencil and faintly outline the shadow cast on the paper. When you have outlined the whole shadow, vase and flowers, take the paper off the wall and work at the table. It is a good plan to put up another sheet of white paper so that if any of your pencil lines are not quite clear you can have another look at the shadow which, of course, will still be exactly the same as long as you do not move the vase or the light.

Now you will need a bottle of Indian ink, a fine paintbrush, or one with a very fine point, and a mopping pen. Take the mopping pen first of all; dip it in the ink, and very carefully ink in all your pencil lines. Then take the brush and fill

the whole thing in—every petal, leaf, and stalk, and, of course, the vase itself—until it looks exactly like the shadow on the wall, only much blacker. Be careful with the Indian ink because if you take too much on the brush at one time, it will run and spoil your picture.

If there are any little pencil marks left you can rub them off with a soft India rubber when it is quite dry. Then if you frame your silhouette in a little black frame, or bind it all around with passe partout, you will have a picture which everybody will admire.

Ask These

Q. Where were the first doughnuts fried?

A. In Greece.

Q. What bridge has never been walked on by any person?

A. The bridge of the nose.

The Mail Bag

Albany, Oregon

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I thought I should like to tell the Mail Baggers about my visit to the Oregon State Fair this fall. There were many interesting things but the thing I liked best was an airplane trip my sister and I had. We were up about 11 minutes and went so high that the highways looked like little lines on the ground.

There are some interesting caves in Oregon that we visited one time, and we have also been to Diamond Lake and Crater Lake.

I should like to have a letter from some boy in an eastern state.

Ralph R.

(How many readers of Ralph's letter have also enjoyed a trip in the air?—Ed.)

Natick, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I read the Monitor and enjoy it very much, especially the Young Folks' Page, Snubs, Waddles, and of course the Mail Bag, and I Record Only the Sunny Hours.

The Mail Bag is always very interesting to me. I love to read the letters, most of all the foreign ones. They are so interesting, especially when they tell about where the writers live.

I go to First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Framingham, but when I was a little girl I often went to The Mother Church Sunday School.

Natick is only 17 miles from Boston and is a very old town. Its Indians go back to the time of the Pilgrims, and in those days John Elliot used to preach to the Indians under a great oak tree which is said to still be standing.

I should like very much to correspond with Phyllis G. of Sydney, Australia.

(If you send in your letter to Phyllis G. it will be forwarded, Phyllis—Ed.)

Bartow, Florida

Dear Editor:

As I have been reading the Mail Bag and enjoying it, I thought that I, too, would like to contribute to it, so I will tell the Mail Bag readers something about the Carillon or Singing Tower, as it will be called, that is being built at Mountain Lake, Florida. It is the gift of Edward W. Bok, who came to America from Holland when a young man and became a great publisher. The tower will be 51 feet square and over 200 feet high and will be built of pink marble and corquina rock. There are to be 61 bells and they were cast in England.

Around this tower is a park, where there are many beautiful birds and plants, so that it is a lovely place to visit.

I wish some one of my age (14) would write to me. I should especially like to hear from some foreign country.

Gertrude K.

Columbus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have written to the Mail Bag twice but haven't seen my letters published so I will try again.

During the summer last summer we went to Put-in-Bay on Lake Erie. We went on a big steamer and when we landed we went to see all the interesting places and then visited Put-in-Bay's "Museum."

We went up to the top of the monument in an elevator that shot up through the center of the shaft.

When we reached the top we had a wonderful view of the islands in Lake Erie and among the other boats we could see the one we had come on. Later in the summer we went to Sandusky to attend a fair and while we were there we saw a stage coach that had been used in Washington's time.

[Successful this time, you see, Jean—Ed.]

Fairfax, South Dakota

Dear Editor:

I should like to express my appreciation for being able to receive and read the Monitor. My favorite pages are the Children's and Young Folks' pages. I enjoy the Mail Bag immensely.

My home is on a farm near Fairfax.

I am 15 years old and a sophomore of Fairfax high school.

My hobby is collecting stamps. I also want to make a quilt of the world and I should like to have girls from different countries make a block about 6 inches square and embroider on it their name and country. I will do the same for everyone who sends me a block. I also hope to have one from every state in the Union.

I will answer letters from anyone who cares to write to me. I should like to have correspondents from the old world, especially England and France; also from the Philippine Islands, South America and China. I love to write letters. Elona DeL.

San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

Again I wish to express my appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor for there is so much in it that will benefit everyone.

Some time ago I took my first airplane ride. I had always thought it would be some breath-taking affair, but instead it was very enjoyable. Last week we visited Coronado and also North Island, which is just a short distance from San Diego and is owned by the United States Government. While on the island we saw dozens of airplanes and seaplanes.

We also visited the U. S. Airplane Carrier Langley. This ship had just returned from Honolulu carrying thirty-five airplanes, which may take off or on while the ship is at sea. The things we saw at North Island were naturally very interesting, but all of us would be glad to see war craft abolished.

Thanking you for forwarding my letters, I send my kindest regards to the Mail Baggers. Evarista U.

[Aviation enthusiasts will be particularly interested in Evarista's letter.—Ed.]

Manchester, England

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before, but I enjoy reading it so much that I would like to add my letter to the many you receive.

My home is in Manchester, a large manufacturing town, and when I read of the granges, I wonder if there are spaces in other children's letters. I often think how different they are from the city.

I am 16 years of age and I left school in July but I don't think that I can do much for a Mail Bag letter. I should like to write to a girl in Canada, Germany or China.

Recently I was reading a book about Czechoslovakia and in it was the story of some travelers who visited a peasant's cottage and on the wall in gilt letters was this text:

Where Faith is, there is Love.
Where Love is, there is Harmony.
Where Harmony is, there is Blessing.
Where Blessing is, there is God.
And where God is, there is lack can stay.

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Odds and Ends

Youth Improving.

The present headquarters of the
City Literary Institute (London)
was formerly used as an industrial
school for boys. The decrease of
juvenile wrongdoing, however, en-
abled the London County Council to
dispend with the institution and the
building was adapted for cultural
studies for adult students.

Boston Transcript: More than
one young couple has reduced the
family budget to two items, the
cost of running the car being the
first, and other expenses the
second.

"Password"

When "the Tower of London" is
locked up for the night, no one can
obtain admission without the "pass-
word." Each night this "password"
is sent to the King, and also to the
Lord Mayor of London.

Detroit News: A local driver
has been wondering how Heru-
cles would have been at pushing a
parked car out of the way with
the brakes on.

Steel "Sleepers"

The Southern Railway (England)
is adopting steel cross-ties in pre-
ference to timber. Experiments over
some years have proved satisfactory
and the first 35 miles of track will
soon be thus equipped.

Los Angeles Times: The "clas-
sics" are those authors who were
read and preserved for genera-
tions because they had no com-
petition.

We find an emblem in heraldry,
called "salient," portraying a beast
bending upward on an escutcheon,
with the hind feet together and the
forepaws raised as if leaping. This
term is also used in architecture to
signify projecting outward, as an
angle or a cornice.

Any salient feature hence is con-
spicuous; it stands out from the rest
by reason of superior quality or form.
One may easily observe salient char-
acteristics, as goodness, purity, love-
liness; they are striking, they catch
the attention at once.

Pronounce salient in three dis-
tinct syllables, stressing the first.
Sound a in late, i as in it, e as in
recent.

"Love is the salient essence of the
Christian spirit."
Note: Webster's first choice is ac-
cepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Coracles
Coracles, fishing boats which are
still used in Wales, were used by the
Britons at the time of the invasion
of Julius Caesar, who left a de-
scription of them.

Longview News: He isn't a
politician unless he thinks the
people are singular is unani-
mous.

Bolivar
The bolivar is the unit of currency
in Venezuela and is worth about
\$0.193.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

A Flower Book

THE twins were restless and dis-
appointed. It was their last
afternoon in the country, and
they had planned to go out in the
woods and get evergreen branches to
take home when they returned to the

city that evening. But all morning
the snow had fallen until now it was
piled high, and of course, they could
not go out to the pine grove in such
weather. And suddenly a tear began
to slide down Winifred's cheek.

"My, my, we can't have this!" It
was Aunt Emma's cheerful voice.
"It—it's just we can't go out of
doors." Walker tried to smile.

"Well, now, that's too bad." Aunt
Emma stroked Winifred's curls. "And
there's nothing interesting to do in
the house, is that it?"

The twins nodded. "Then this is the very day to make
flower books," Mrs. Turner said
briskly. "You two clear off a place
on this table where you can work."

She was back in a few moments,
some old magazines and two small
scrapbooks in her arms.

"That's fine." She smiled at Win-
fred, who was carefully rolling up
the table centerpiece. "Walker, please
bring me several old newspapers,
and we'll put them on the table. And,
Winifred, see if you can find two
pairs of small scissors in my sewing
box. Then I'll get the paste and
some crayons."

"Each page is to have a different
kind of flower," she said, "and I

think it would be nice to print the
name of each flower with colored
crayon. Now for the first page. You
will want the very prettiest of all.
Let's see how quickly you can find
one."

"I'm going to have a rose." Win-
fred remarked as she turned pages
eagerly. "Oh, Aunt Emma, look. See
what I've found!" And she held up
the picture of a crimson rambler.

"And see mine!" Walker held up
his treasure triumphantly. "A Califor-
nia lily. Isn't it a beauty?"

It was nearly two hours later when
Aunt Emma looked in at the bright
faces and busy fingers.

"Oh, Aunt Emma!" said Walker,
"come and look at mine, please. I've
found 20 flowers already, and there're

ever and ever so many more. My, I
never knew there were half so many!"

"And it's been the most fun!" Win-
fred smiled happily. "We're going to
keep our books, and next spring we
can look through them, and pick out
the flowers we want to plant in our
flower garden."

Mrs. Turner smiled as she patted
the curly head.

"And now," she said, "it's nearly
supper time, so put everything away,
dears, and then come and see the
surprise Uncle Jack has brought."

In almost no time, the paste and
crayons, scissors and scraps had
been collected, and the twins ran
eagerly to the door. There was Uncle
Jack, and the twins shouted with
delight—he was carrying a whole
arm load of green branches!

"Oh," exclaimed Winifred, "oh, this
has been just the nicest day! Now
we have our branches. After all, and,"
with a happy laugh, "our dear, little
flower books, too!"

Well, at last I've found
out about all those
mysterious packages that
have been causing so much
excitement around our
house lately.

They were Christmas presents
and Sponge and Teach
got one.

Mine was a little dog
blanket and now, I don't
feel funny in it!

But Sponge seemed to
think it looked all right on
me. Besides, so she'll keep
you clean as well as
warm, and maybe you won't
have to take a bath quite
so often.

After which I decided it was just the thing for me!

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are
Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Who was the winner of the William C. Durant \$25,000 prize contest for the best prohibition enforcement plan?—*News Section*..... 10
2. How many different words are used in average business letter-writing?—*Editorial*..... 10
3. How many grains of pure gold does a dollar represent?—*News Section*..... 10
4. What little-known British novelist was the forerunner of both Dickens and Thackeray?—*Book Review Page*..... 10
5. What is the root meaning of "sanctuary"?—*Word a Day*..... 10
6. When is a war in self-defense considered justifiable?—*Sayings*..... 10
7. Who are responsible for our present calendar?—*Editorial*..... 10
8. What style of hat has taken the place of the popular cloche?—*Fashions Page*..... 10
9. What precious stone is more valuable than the diamond?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
10. What was the amount of fines assessed under the prohibition law during the past fiscal year?—*Editorial Notes*..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Salient

What are the salient points of an
argument or essay? They are the
prominent ones, those that leap out
at one and make themselves felt or
noticed. And why? Because that
which is salient leaps out, according
to its derivation. The Latin *salire* is
"to spring forth."

We find an emblem in heraldry,
called "salient," portraying a beast
bending upward on an escutcheon,
with the hind feet together and the
forepaws raised as if leaping. This
term is also used in architecture to
signify projecting outward, as an
angle or a cornice.

Any salient feature hence is con-
spicuous; it stands out from the rest
by reason of superior quality or form.
One may easily observe salient char-
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liness; they are striking, they catch
the attention at once.

Pronounce salient in three dis-
tinct syllables, stressing the first.
Sound a in late, i as in it, e as in
recent.

"Love is the salient essence of the
Christian spirit."

Note: Webster's first choice is ac-
cepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

LOVE must be intelligent, and intelligence must
be loving before either can reach its fullest
exercise.—HERRIDGE.

In Lighter Vein

Satisfaction

A Jacksonville Negro was seen
driving a silver round and round a
tree out in the woods recently.
Asked what he was doing, he replied,
"I'm makin' des' as many left-hand
turns as I please without gettin'
called down by a cop."—*Florida*
Times-Union.

Twiddle Your Thumbs

Prospective Tenant: "This apart-
ment, like the others you showed me,
is too small. Not room enough to
swing a cat in."
Agent: "Ah! Then why not find
some other amusement?"—*Boston*
Transcript.



Peeking Show, London

Bride (starting usual formula):
"Thank you so much for your topping
present. We'll think of you every time
we eat out of it."
Guest: "That's awfully decent of you
to say so, but won't it be a little dis-
cuss eating out of a vacuum cleaner?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Revolt in a Hermit Kingdom

RECENT events in Afghanistan show how rapidly Western civilization is spreading its influence. Today Afghanistan, which before the World War was far famed as a hermit kingdom—insisting on isolating itself with ruthless completeness from all contact with the rest of the world—is now in an uproar because King Amanullah has tried to modernize its ways. The present trouble was precipitated by Amanullah's recent world tour. The King visited all the main capitals of Europe, was shown all the splendors of Western civilization, and returned to his capital an enthusiastic advocate of repeating in his own country the changes which had already been imposed on Turkey by Mustapha Kemal. His new program of reform was proclaimed to the National Assembly, clothed in Western garb at the King's expense, and to a vast crowd of others, in a heroic speech which lasted no less than five days. The King set forth an ambitious program for education, public works, governmental reorganization, road building, and last but not least, for the emancipation of all Afghan women from the veil. He then proceeded to try to carry his program into effect.

Conservatism, however, is tenacious, especially when it is bound up with religion and vested interests in the old order. The Muhammadan mullahs, feeling the threat to their age-old authority, began to oppose these new-fangled ideas. The turbulent hill tribes saw in these religious incitements to resistance opportunities for escaping taxation, or of going on looting expeditions against caravans and cities. And so the opposition came to a head in the present rebellion. The outcome none can safely foresee, as it will largely depend upon the loyalty of the army, whose pay the Government apparently has allowed to fall into arrears in order to find money for reforms.

From the point of view of the outside world, the most interesting question is whether the rebellion in Afghanistan is likely to lead to international complications. There does not seem to be any reason at present for thinking that will happen. Afghanistan is a buffer state between India and Russia. Neither country wants to have a contiguous frontier with the other. Both are interested in maintaining the independence of Afghanistan, though each is suspicious of the intentions of the other. It is only in the event of Afghan intervention in its affairs would be considered, for the number of foreigners living in Afghanistan and requiring protection is quite small. There is little likelihood that foreign interference will be necessary.

Mexico Again Faces Its Debts

ONE of the first acts of President Portes Gil is to announce his belief that a new debt agreement will soon be signed between the Mexican Government and the International Committee of Bankers. Apparently another attempt is now being made to resume the payments on Mexico's foreign obligations which were suspended in 1914, due to the revolutions which followed the downfall of the dictator, Porfirio Diaz. For nine years holders of Mexican bonds obtained no interest payments and today Mexico's funded debt amounts to more than \$500,000,000, about two-fifths of which consists of accrued interest. The total debt now is about twice what it was under the Diaz régime.

In 1922 conditions had so improved—in that year oil production had reached its peak—that the Obregon Government was able to enter into an agreement with Thomas W. Lamont, representing the International Committee of Bankers, by which service on Mexico's foreign debt would be gradually resumed, with payments between 1923 and 1927 of approximately \$75,000,000. But a dour experience was to prove that Mexico could provide only about half this sum. In 1923 another revolution made necessary the suspension of virtually all payments for two years. The bankers' committee again showed moderation by negotiating a new agreement in October, 1925, which reduced payments required from Mexico one-half. But with the continued decline of oil production and of the oil tax upon which these payments were based, the Mexican authorities were not able entirely to comply with the new terms; and they did not believe that they possibly could resume full payment on the debt at the beginning of 1928. Such payments would have amounted to \$50,000,000, or 42 per cent of the budget for the year. The bankers again consented to reopen the question; and in the spring of 1928 they sent to Mexico two economic experts, Joseph E. Sterrett and Joseph S. Davis, to make an economic and financial survey. Dispatches from Mexico City now report that Montes de Oca, the Minister of Finance, is drafting a new agreement based on Mexico's capacity to pay.

Despite past difficulties in regard to this debt, there is reason to believe that Mexico sooner or later will be able, without undue sacrifice, to meet her obligations. Government revenues in real value, today are at least twice those of the old régime, and there has been a general

improvement in the economic condition. Cattle and rice are now being exported, and the output of mineral products and the development of electric power is greater than ever before. A new confidence and good will between the countries also should operate as factors facilitating a settlement of the debt question upon an equitable basis.

Eros Returns to Piccadilly

FROM London comes the joyful news that Sir John Gilbert's beautiful statue of Eros is to be put back to its old home in the center of Piccadilly Circus. Not since the days of Apuleius, the inimitable author of the Golden Ass, has this mythological deity had to put up with so many aimless wanderings in search, not, as of old, of a king's daughter, but of a haven of refuge, a place of domicile—a humiliating quest which the traffic authorities imposed on him.

For many years, as anyone who ever set foot in London can witness, Eros hovered with an arrowless bow and an empty quiver by his side over the heart of the great city. Undisturbed by the never-ceasing stream of automobiles and buses, he valiantly pirouetted on one foot, the other half-suspended in the air, shooting, in his bad old-fashioned way, innumerable and, alas! nonexistent arrows at passers-by, who little heeded his pathetic pranks. Then, about two years ago, the day came when a few gentlemen on the London traffic committee sent the lad packing on the specious pretext that modern traffic urgently required both the widening of the streets which debouch into the Circus, and the reconstruction of the underground railway which rumbles along under it. Eros was moved from the Circus to an obscure corner of a garden by the Thames, and ever since his fate has hung in the balance.

Now the London Traffic Committee, with more traffic than ever on its hands to handle, decided that on no account could Eros be put back, and began to hold out inducements to different municipalities of London to acquire the statue and store Eros away in some little-frequented corner of a park. This callous plot has finally and ignominiously failed. Public sentiment awakened, and gathering strength as these negotiations went on, defeated the purpose of the traffic committee, a happy augury to all beauty lovers who may have to fight the defacement of their cities by relentless traffic.

The Circle Narrows

ACTING upon invitation of Mr. W. C. Durant, a jury composed of well-known American educators, publicists, industrialists, lawyers, preachers and economists has awarded to Maj. Chester P. Mills a prize of \$25,000 offered by Mr. Durant for the best plan for making the Eighteenth Amendment effective. The winner of the award brought to the support of the plan proposed the actual and technical knowledge of conditions gained as administrator of the New York prohibition enforcement district during the years 1926 and 1927. Therefore, he can be said to have qualified as an expert, rather than a mere theorist, thus giving to his plan the practical value which entitles it to serious consideration.

It is interesting, therefore, to examine his brief outline in the light of his experience as a more or less successful administrator who aided in cutting off at its source the supply of imported alcoholic liquors available in what was once known as "Rum Row" just outside the harbor at the port of New York. Two years ago, or thereabouts, when the remnant of the rum fleet had abandoned its long vigil off Sandy Hook, it was authoritatively stated that about 98 per cent of the illicit liquor dispensed in New York was obtained from rectified industrial alcohol by the employment of an uncertain process supposed to remove the more deleterious ingredients mixed with distilled alcohol with the design of making it conform to the rule under which it could be legally dispensed for industrial uses.

It appeared then, as is apparent to Major Mills now, that if the supply of this commodity could be cut off from illicit traffickers at its source, the problem of enforcement would be more nearly solved. Therefore, in his outline of the plan proposed he shows, with apparent knowledge of the problem, the logical processes which should be followed. It is not an economic possibility, of course, to forbid or prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcohol intended for use in industry and which has been completely denatured, or even alcohol specially denatured and capable of being used in the manufacture of many articles, but which can be redistilled.

But it is shown that serious abuses have crept in because of the laxity of officials in issuing permits to distillers of industrial alcohol who have catered to those engaged in supplying bootleggers and other violators of the law. It is at this point that Major Mills proposes to interpose more effective federal authority. With this avenue closed, he believes, the price of all so-called alcoholic beverages would become absolutely prohibitive. With a diminished supply, the traffic would become unprofitable.

No seriously inclined critic of this plan will overlook one vitally important correlative fact. This is that there remains in the United States but one present source of illicit liquor of the kind usually dealt in by bootleggers and other dispensers. The 2 per cent of the total which finds its way into the country across the borders or by water routes would not seriously affect the problem of enforcement as a whole.

Funding the Reparations

AN ARTICLE appearing lately in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung indicates that the committee of experts, appointed by the Reparations Commission to determine how much Germany can and should pay, must take up the following subjects: First, the amount of the German annuities; second, the number of years during which payment is to be made; third, protection clauses should the Nation be unable to pay; fourth, the relation of reparations to inter-allied debts; fifth, the relation of reparations to international commerce policies; and, sixth, commercialization, either total or partial, or by

degrees. Most important of these six is the question of commercialization, for it has been claimed in high quarters that the real ambition of the proponents for a final settlement is to have the reparation payments funded so that the allies can receive at once tangible assistance in discharging some of their own international obligations.

Although the United States has no political interest in this settlement, the private investors of this country have a deep concern. The United States has loaned abroad something like \$26,000,000,000, and is continuing to lend abroad at the rate of \$2,000,000,000 a year, a rate which is nearly \$17 per capita. The figures have been supplied by Dr. Max Winkler, vice-president of Bertron, Griscom & Co., Inc. It seems unlikely, if not actually impossible, that the German reparations would be commercialized without selling some of the obligations in the American market. Conditions must be right if that is to be done with success.

It has been estimated that the foreign loans of the United States just about represent the amount of the surplus of commodity exports. Therein may be found an argument for floating some of the projected German reparation bonds in this country. Loans which result from economic pressure are, however, something entirely different from loans which result from political preference. Undoubtedly the investors of the United States will be perfectly willing and ready to take their share of the German reparations bonds when it is fully established that the settlements giving rise to such bonds are economically just and financially sound. And it should be the concern of European statesmen that the reparations settlement shall rest on such a basis.

Canada Invites Mr. Hoover

"BEFORE Mr. Hoover settles down to his administrative duties in Washington in March," writes the Vancouver Sun, one of the most influential newspapers of the Dominion, "he should also visit Canada." There can be no doubt that these words bespeak the gracious and friendly esteem of the Canadian people for the United States and for its President-elect, who has been so promptly and profitably devoting his time to the improvement of Pan-American relations. But there is more than friendly sentiment which actuates the Canadian press in proffering its invitation to Mr. Hoover. There is behind this invitation the desire to better the economic relationships between Canada and the United States and the wish that the whole situation, from trade barriers to international waterways, could receive a first-hand study by Mr. Hoover before he takes office.

Unless the pressing tasks which await the President-elect upon his return from South America shall command every moment of his time before inauguration, Mr. Hoover would do well to heed this invitation to extend his itinerary northward. Canada is a neighbor of growing importance, and this importance can scarcely be overestimated or overappreciated. Since its confederation, the Dominion's population has increased from 3,000,000 to nearly 10,000,000. Nature has generously endowed Canada with water-power resources which it has so developed during the past decade that today Canada stands third among the nations in this field. Its per capita wealth of \$2406 is estimated as second only to that of the United States and Great Britain. In volume of trade Canada is fifth, and its per capita balance of a year ago was unsurpassed.

To date the United States has been the largest recipient of Canada's rapidly expanding wealth. The comparatively small Dominion population is the best customer of the United States, buying approximately \$850,000,000 worth of manufactured goods, and while Canada's trade was declining in other important points of the world, it increased with the United States \$53,000,000 for 1927-1928. As Mr. Hoover well knows, the continued growth of commerce between the United States and Canada is basically contingent upon the sustained and increasing purchasing power of Canada, thereby building up the United States' nearest market. Canada, possessing valuable raw materials on which importers in the United States might wisely draw, is able to export but \$475,000,000 to the United States. A reciprocal trade agreement which would improve the commerce of both nations is, therefore, the subject toward which Canadian industry is rightly desirous that Mr. Hoover should turn his attention.

The highest stand of political confidence prevails between Canada and the United States, and the highest standard of commercial intercourse should be attainable.

Editorial Notes

These remarks from Punch will be gratefully appreciated by the people of the United States: "In his comments on the policy of the United States, Mr. Punch has from time to time allowed himself to indulge in the candour which is permissible between cousins; and he would now like to say, with no less candour, that, in common with all the King's subjects, he has been deeply moved by the wide sympathy which Americans of all classes have extended to His Majesty and to England in these anxious days. Mr. Punch has differed, and may continue to differ, from America on the question of the right way of disarmament, but he gratefully acknowledges that there can be no difference of opinion as to the disarming influence of this sympathy."

How encouraging it is to hear that so notable an economist as Dr. Frank W. Taussig of Harvard recognizes the fact that neither capital nor labor combines can go far in striking the economic balance necessary for the rationalization of industry without recourse to the innate goodness and justice expressed by the individuals comprising both classes.

What more gracious act than that of Prince George in auctioning his birthday cake and adding \$5310 from the sale to the British miners' fund? A princely act, indeed!

It looks as though it would be some time yet before the water begins to flow over Boulder Dam.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE 3000 miles separating Canada from the United States has long been the theme of enthusiastic perorations about "The unguarded frontier." Speaker after speaker has pointed to the fact that not a fort nor a gun protects either country from invasion from the other and that on the great lakes the patrol ships and their armament are at the lowest point necessary for police purposes.

It has remained, however, for Alanson B. Houghton, the United States Ambassador in London, to dot the 'i's and cross the 't's about the real significance of this "unguarded" frontier. Speaking a week or two ago at a Pilgrims dinner in London, he pointed out that the decision to leave that frontier unguarded had not come into being, as it were, naturally, or because there had never been fighting or raiding across the border.

On the contrary the Rush-Bagot treaty had been drawn up after a long period of war and conflict, first between the British and the French and later between the British and the Americans, of which the wars of 1776 and 1812 were the latest and most important instances. According to all the traditions there had been enough fighting in these regions to warrant the transfer to North America of the complete system of frontier protection and armaments which was familiar to Europe.

But the British and American statesmen of the day had been wiser, and had decided to trust one another rather than armaments for national security and for the fair settlement of any disputes which might arise. Mr. Houghton, too, went on to point out the practical consequences for the present day. There are today great cities, vast aggregations of wealth, valuable natural resources, at which fear or covetousness could cast an anxious or an envious eye. Indeed, Ottawa and New York—the capital of Canada and the commercial capital of the United States—are within distance of the bombing plane.

If the two governments had decided to rely upon armaments for their security, each would now be considering preparations for defense: how it could protect this city or that against military attack or naval bombardment; or how it could ward off attack from the air by prior bombing of some other city. Each would have "general staffs working out, in secret, plans of defense and offense, and there would be, among both peoples, a deep-living unrest of mind and a certain distrust of the other's good faith and intentions," just as there is today, along every highly guarded frontier in the world. Fortunately, no such thought now crosses the mind of either side.

This surely has a moral for Anglo-American relations today. There has certainly been some estrangement between the two countries since the high confidence and cordial co-operation of the period of the World War. It is not because there is any difference between the ideals of the two peoples. Both stand for freedom, as against Napoleonism and Bolshevism. Both stand for democracy. Both stand for peace. Both are "nations of shopkeepers." There is not a single issue of substance which divides them.

The trouble has arisen almost entirely from the fact that discussions between them have been concerned almost entirely with armaments. Each has been considering what ships and guns and equipment it needs to protect its own vital trade from interference by the other in time of war.

Notes From Peiping

PEIPING (Peking)

THE "Friendship Bridge" erected by the United States Marines over a creek in the little village of Peitang, along the Peiping-Tientsin highway, has started a series of road improvements along the whole eighty-mile motor road. The bridge, built under the direction of Gen. Smedley Butler, who noticed the poor, flimsy planks which had to serve the inhabitants of Peitang and all who drove through the village. The United States Marines stationed in Tientsin undertook to build a substantial wooden bridge, which was then presented to the inhabitants of Peitang as an expression of international good will. At the ceremonies on the occasion of the formal opening of the bridge to traffic, Gen. Shang Chen thanked General Butler and his men and offered to continue the good work by repairing the whole highway from Peiping to Tientsin if General Butler would be so good as to loan the Chinese troops the use of foreign machinery and would assign some marine engineers to supervise the work. This General Butler agreed to do and the repair work was started. Gen. Shang Chen originally offered to detail 1000 soldiers for road-building duty; he then increased the number to 1400 men, and now has declared that 2000 soldiers will be put at this work so that the road may be put in first-class condition before the new year.

Commenting upon the "Friendship Bridge," the North China Star, printed in Tientsin, said editorially:

General Butler has frequently announced that it is his ambition finally to take his marines home from China without ever firing a shot. In view of the ever increasing friendliness between the marines and the people among whom they are stationed there seems every possible indication that this laudable ambition will be fully realized. Of course, as a matter of national pride and of China's sovereignty, the Chinese will no doubt be glad of the day when American, and all other, military forces are removed from their soil, but it is equally certain that the United States Marines have so acted in China that there will be many sincere expressions of regret, both among Chinese and foreigners, on the day of their departure. The little bridge over the creek near Peitang, still in use, will be one of many pleasant recollections of the days of the United States Marines long after they have left for duty in some other part of the world.

Recent industrial notes published by the Ministry of Commerce show that Chinese capitalists are organizing a number of unusual factories throughout the country. Among the enterprises for which licenses have been taken out are a new cloisonné factory, a company which will manufacture kerosene and engine oil, a corporation which plans to manufacture artificial kerosene according to a formula discovered by Mr. Chwang Po-fan of Chekiang Province, a factory for enameled cooking utensils, a company which intends to make celluloid toys, and a company which will make dental porcelain.

The mid-autumn festival, one of the three great annual Chinese holidays, was celebrated in Peiping this year by the Government as well as by the people in their homes. The city officials took the occasion to mark the success of the expedition which, under Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, finally succeeded in dispelling the remnants of the defeated Shantung-Chihli armies who were disturbing the peasants of North China. Six hundred dollars was appropriated to stage a mass meeting in Central Park, where speeches on patriotic subjects alternated with theatrical stunts for the amusement of the people. The end of General Pai's campaign is considered as completing the Northern Expedition which started from Canton more than two years ago. Ho Chi-kung, Mayor of Peiping, advised city officials not to exchange presents to celebrate the mid-autumn festival this year, saying such observances tended to support superstitions of the people. Instead of this old-fashioned "Harvest Moon Holiday," he suggested that the new Nationalist holidays be commemorated as days of modern significance.

Considerable interest has been aroused in a speech recently made by Dr. E. S. Corwin, head of the department of political science at Princeton, who is lecturing at Yenching University here this semester as one of the international exchange professors under the Carnegie Foundation. Dr. Corwin addressed the Peiping Rotary

instead of carrying into effect once more the method which the same two governments inaugurated a little more than a century ago of ruling out armaments altogether and trusting to each other for security and the square deal.

And because the discussion has turned on armaments, each admirably has been considering how it could get the advantage, if and when war came. Yet in the modern shrunken world a nation does not get security from the size of its armaments, but from the fact that, whether they are large or small, they can defeat the forces of the enemy. In other words, security through armaments only exists for a nation in so far as it can make its neighbors insecure. And so, as Mr. Houghton said, "a certain unrest of mind and the beginnings of suspicion about one another's good faith and intentions" has begun to make itself felt on each side of the Atlantic.

The answer is surely the answer given 100 years ago. It is for the two nations to rule war out of consciousness altogether as a method of settling their disputes, to rely no longer on armaments for their security against each other. Then both sides can cease to calculate anxiously just how many ships and guns the other has, because their navies will never be used one against the other.

There remains the difficult question of trade in time of war. The only serious disputes which have ever divided the two countries have been concerned with the treatment of neutral trade when one was a belligerent and the other was a neutral. The answer is the peace pact. There is only one thing to do with war and that is for the progressive nations to renounce it altogether as a means of settling their own disputes and then to use their influence and their strength to prevent other nations using it either. Then the question of belligerent versus neutral rights will never arise, for navies will be used not as instruments of war, but as the means of preventing war and so of preserving the peace of the world.

If the United States and the British Commonwealth can set the pace by bringing the Rush-Bagot treaty up to date so that they renounce defensive preparations against each other and agree that their navies shall never be used to settle disputes, but only as police forces for the prevention of war and the preservation of peace, not only will confidence and good will be multiplied between them, but they will have given a lead which Europe in turn may well follow.

Now that Europe is in the main democratic, it must surely soon dawn upon its peoples that they only get insecurity, and not security, by arming against one another. In the Covenant of the League of Nations and the peace pact they have renounced war and established elaborate machinery for the pacific settlement of all international disputes. Only they still, in fact, seem to trust to armaments rather than to these treaties. So suspicion runs high and armaments tend to rise rather than to fall.

But neither Great Britain nor the United States has any right to cast stones at Europe, in view of their own conduct over armaments in the last year or two. If two countries, speaking the same language and professing the same moral and political ideals, go on saying that armaments are necessary for their own security against each other, with all the inevitable consequences in unrest of which the Ambassador spoke, how can they expect the divided nations of Europe to agree. It is for them rather than for Europe to show the way.

Club and declared that the fundamental of the United States policy concerning China is that Chinese questions can be solved permanently only by the Chinese themselves. The oldest issue between China and the United States, that of the exclusion of Oriental laborers, is an economic and not a racial matter, he said. The recent Sino-American commercial treaty is significant, Dr. Corwin asserted, not only because it gives full recognition to China's tariff sovereignty, but also because it is a clear indication that the United States is pursuing its own policy in China and is not bound by the will of other nations. The importance of extraterritoriality is somewhat overestimated by the Chinese, in Dr. Corwin's opinion, who pointed out that in the early days of the Republic the United States also had special measures for dealing with legal cases concerning foreigners in some states.

Revolution, in China as elsewhere, can be put through only by arousing public opinion, Dr. Corwin concluded, but an aroused public opinion is also dangerous. Hence, as it is difficult to put through a new constructive program when public opinion is at high pitch, Dr. Corwin believes the Chinese Government might do well now to quiet popular feeling instead of seeking still further to stir it.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judgment of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

George Washington and the Pact of Paris

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the early days of the American Republic, the opinions of Washington were eagerly sought and frequently utilized. The sound common sense and able expression of his views caused him to be regarded almost as an oracle on matters of national political expediency and governmental policy. His judgment certainly had great weight at the time, and his letters and speeches have been quoted again and again since, in support of measures proposed for the public good.

While the world is considering the subject of the multilateral pact of Paris, the following extracts from letters written by the first President of the United States, after he had relinquished his military command, have an unusual interest, showing his aversion to the policy of war in which he had engaged only as a matter of patriotism and public duty at a time of great emergency:

I never expect to draw my sword again. I can scarcely conceive the cause that would induce me to do it. My time is now occupied by rural amusements, in which I have great satisfaction; and my first wish is (although I am against the profession of arms, and would clip the wings of some of our young soldiers who are soaring after glory) to see the whole world in peace, and the inhabitants of it as one band of brothers, striving who should contribute most to the happiness of mankind. It is thus, you see, . . . in retirement upon my farm, I speculate upon the fate of nations, amusing myself with innocent reveries that mankind will one day grow happier and better. (Life of Washington, by Washington Irving. Volume 4, pages 444-445.)

LOWELL, MASS. CLYDE DANA CAREY.

Bible Statistics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the Monitor of November 14 some statistics of the Bible are given in an article in one of the Mirror of the World's Opinion columns.

According to the Oxford Cyclopedic Concordance which forms a part of the Sunday School Teacher's Edition of the Bible, the number of words of the whole Bible is 773,692 (instead of 810,697) and the number of verses 31,173 (instead of 31,175), while the same number of letters is given.

These facts, it is stated, were ascertained by a gentleman in 1718; also by an English gentleman, at Amsterdam, in 1772, and the investigation is said to have taken each gentleman three years.

Berlin, Ger. WERNER SCHRAEDER.

"Chicago Comes Out of Eclipse"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to express deep and sincere gratitude for the editorial in the Monitor of December 10, "Chicago Comes Out of Eclipse." Nothing could be more genuinely helpful to Chicagoans and outsiders than the truer "picture" given in this editorial of this great city.

Chicago, Ill. ASA C. PHILIPS.